THE EISENHOWER LIBRARY
3 1151 02695 7146

MORAVIA
SPEC. COLL.

117185

Library
of the
Johns Hopkins University

1876

JHU THESIS
Mood,
James Raider
1904
c. 1

Some Peculiar Usages of the Latin Verb Venire

Dissertation
Submitted to the Board of University
Studies of the Johns Hopkins
University in Conformity
with the Requirements
for the Degree
of
Doctor of Philosophy
by
James Raider Mord

Baltimore
1904

117185

Table of Contents.

Bibliography. p. 6.
Introduction. p. 12.
I. Venire + case. p. 21.
  (a) With a preposition. p. 21.
    (α) With ad + acc. p. 21.
      (1) In poetry. p. 21.
      (2) In prose. p. 21.
    (β) With in + acc. p. 28.
      (1) In poetry. p. 28.
      (2) In prose. p. 31.
    (γ) With iuxta + acc. p. 59.
    (δ) With prope + acc. p. 60.
  (b) Venire + adversus, contra, in, obviam = against. p. 61.
    (α) Venire + adversus. p. 61.
    (β) Venire + contra. p. 62.
      (1) In poetry. p. [illegible]
      (2) In prose. p. [illegible]

(γ) Venire + in. p. 64.
(δ) Venire + obviam. p. 65.
(3) Venire + local adverbs. p. 66.
(2) Venire + eo + gen. p. 66.
(3) Venire + huc + gen. p. 67.
(h) Without a preposition. p. 68.
II. Venire + pred. nom. or acc. p. 72.
(a) Nouns p. 72
(1) In poetry. p. 72.
(2) In prose. p. 76.
(b) Adjectives p. 75.
(1) In poetry. p. 78.
(2) In prose. p. 86.
(2) Adjectives of comp. degree. p. 91.
(1) In poetry. p. 91.
(2) In prose. p. 94.
(c) Adverbs. p. 96.
(1) In poetry. p. 96.
(2) In prose. p. [illegible]

(d) Perf. pass. participles. p.98.
(1) in poetry. p.98.
(2) in prose. p.106.
(e) Present participles. p.110.
(1) in poetry. p.110.
(2) in prose. p.111.
(f) Gerundives. p.112.
(1) in poetry. p.112.
(2) in prose. p.114.
(g) Fut. participles. p.115.
(1) in poetry. p.115.
(2) in prose. p.116.
III. Verbs with inanimate subjects
thereby personified. p.117.
(a) Pres. and fut. participles. p.117.
(1) Pres. participle. p.117.
(1) in poetry. p.[illegible]
(2) in prose. p.[illegible]
(2) Fut. participle. [illegible]

(1) In poetry. p. 117.
(2) In prose. p. 126
(4) Other points of resemblance. p. 138
(1) In poetry. p. 146.
(2) In prose. p. [illegible]
(5) [illegible] p. [illegible]
[illegible]

Bibliography

Lucius Apuleius, J. Van der Vliet, Teubner,
Leipzig, 1900.

Caius Julius Caesar, B. Kübler, Teubner,
Leipzig, 1893.

Calpurnius Siculus, H. Schenkl, Leipzig, 1885.

M. Porcius Cato, (Agr. Cult.), H. Keil,
Teubner, Leipzig, 1894.

M. Porcius Cato, (Fragmenta), H. Jordan,
Teubner, Leipzig, 1860.

C. Valerius Catullus, Haupt-Vahlen,
Leipzig, 1885.

M. Tullius Cicero, C. F. W. Müller, Teubner,
Leipzig, 1891

Corpus Iurisprudentiae Antehadrianae
F. P. Bremer, Teubner, Leipzig, 1891.

Aelius Donatus, P. Wessner, Teubner,
Leipzig, 1902.

Sextus Pompeius Festus, Aemil. Thewrewk

De Ponor, Budapest, 1889.

Tragicae Romanorum Poesis Fragmenta,
O. Ribbeck, Teubner, Leipzig, 1897.

Historicorum Romanorum Reliquiae, H. Peter,
Teubner, Leipzig, 1883.

Oratorum Romanorum Fragmenta, H. Meyer,
Turin, 1832.

L. Annaeus Florus, O. Rossbach, Teubner,
Leipzig, 1896.

M. Cornelius Fronto, S. A. Naber, Teubner,
Leipzig, 1867.

Aulus Gellius, C. Hosius, Teubner,
Leipzig, 1902.

Grammatici Latini, H. Keil, Teubner,
Leipzig, 1857.

Gromatici Veteres, Blume-Lachmann-
Rudorff, Berlin, 1848.

Q. Horatius Flaccus, J. G. Orelli, Berlin, 1886.

C. Iulius Hyginus, (Astron.), by Bunte

Latini), Aug. Van Staveren, Amsterdam, 1742.

C. Julius Hyginus, (Fabulae), M. Schmidt,
Jena, 1872.

D. Junius Juvenalis, L. Friedländer,
Leipzig, 1899.

Titus Livius, Weissenborn-Müller, Teubner,
Leipzig, 1899.

M. Annaeus Lucanus, C. Hosius, Teubner,
Leipzig, 1892.

T. Lucretius Carus, A. Brieger, Teubner,
Leipzig, 18[illegible].

Aurelius Theodosius Macrobius, F. Eyssenhardt,
Teubner, Leipzig, 1868.

M. Manilius, F. Jacob, Berlin, 1846.

M. Valerius Martialis, L. Friedländer,
Leipzig, 1[illegible]

Cornelius Nepos, A. Fleckeisen, Teubner,
Leipzig, 1893.

Nonius Marcellus, L. Müller, Teubner.

Leipzig, 1898.

P. Ovidius Naso, A. Riese, Tauchnitz, Leipzig, 1871.

A. Persius Flaccus, B. L. Gildersleeve,
New-York, 1875.

Petronius Arbiter, L. Friedländer,
Leipzig, 1891.

Phaedrus, L. Müller, Teubner, Leipzig, 1877.

T. Maccius Plautus, Goetz and Schöll,
Teubner, Leipzig, 1884-90.

C. Plinius Caecilius Secundus, (Epist.),
C. F. W. Müller, Teubner, Leipzig, 190

C. Plinius Secundus, (Nat. Hist.), L. Janus,
Teubner, Leipzig, 1870.

Poetae Latini Minores, Aemilius Bährens,
Teubner, Leipzig, 1896.

Sextus Propertius, Haupt-Vahlen,
Leipzig, 1885.

M. Fabius Quintilianus, (Bk. X), C. [illegible],
Teubner, Leipzig, [illegible]

M. Fabius Quintilianus, (Inst. Orat.), E. Bonnell,
Teubner, Leipzig, 1861.

C. Sallustius Crispus, A. Eussner,
Teubner, Leipzig, 1893.

Scriptores Historiae Augustae, H. Peter,
Teubner, Leipzig, 1894.

L. Annaeus Seneca, Hense-Haase,
Teubner, Leipzig, 1898.

L. Annaeus Seneca, (Trag.), F. Leo, Berlin, 1878.

Servius Honoratus, G. Thilo, Teubner, Leipzig, 1887.

C. Silius Italicus, L. Bauer, Teubner, Leipzig, 189$\overset{2}{0}$.

P. Papinius Statius, Aemilius Baehrens,
Teubner, Leipzig, 1876.

C. Suetonius Tranquillus, C. L. Roth,
Teubner, Leipzig, 1871.

P. Cornelius Tacitus, I. G. Orelli, Turin, 1859.

P. Terentius Afer, C. Dziatzko, Tauchnitz,
Leipzig, 1884.

Albius Tibullus, Haupt-Vahlen

Leipzig, 1885.

C. Valerius Flaccus, Aemilius Baehrens,
Teubner, Leipzig, 1875.

Valerius Maximus, C. Kempf, Teubner,
Leipzig, 1888.

M. Terentius Varro, (L.L.), C. O. Müller,
Leipzig, 1833.

M. Terentius Varro, (R.R.), H. Keil,
Teubner, Leipzig, 1889.

M. Terentius Varro, (S.M.), A. Riese,
Teubner, Leipzig, 1865.

P. Velleius Paterculus, C. Halm, Teubner,
Leipzig, 1875.

P. Vergilius Maro, O. Ribbeck,
Teubner, Leipzig, 1869.

Introduction.

It is characteristic of many languages to express a large number of ideas and shades of thought by extending in various ways the sphere and use of the verbs of motion.

In the large majority of cases the underlying cause is the desire not to designate a given action or state as such, but to emphasize its continuance or the process of approaching or attaining it and vice versa.

The figurative use is of great importance here and the figure may vary from the utmost clearness and picturesqueness to the point at which it is practically invisible to the native consciousness, from the stage at which it is doubtful whether the verb is literal or figurative,

to the point at which all associations of motion whether literal or figurative (e.g. become, befall, event, accident) have practically been forgotten. Such expressions may be found in all departments, from the speech of ordinary life to dignified prose and elevated poetry.

Some are characteristic of this or that sphere, others occur throughout the entire language whether written or spoken.

A few random examples from English, the wealthiest of all languages in this department, may be cited by way of illustration:

We may fall asleep, take leave of our senses and afterwards come or return to them again. Meanwhile we go or even run mad, crazy or distracted.

A man goes to pieces or comes to grief,

one enters upon the holy estate of matrimony, approaches fifty, drops out of politics.

Things come up and about and out, turn up and out. They also come right, go wrong, fall short, etc.

By the verbs of motion an abstract subject is often personified, wholly or in part. So of death, life, youth, age, beauty, time, the powers and manifestations of nature, such as day, night, the seasons, the year, the heavenly bodies, etc. etc.

Such expressions were also eminently characteristic of Greek, the language which exerted a continuous and powerful influence upon the written speech of Rome throughout the productive period of her literature.

A tendency to extend the verbs of motion in a similar fashion is also visible

in the various Romance languages and dialects, those modern repositories of the unwritten speech of the Roman streets and cities of the provinces.

It would seem doubly important, therefore, to make a thorough examination of Latin from this point of view, as a matter of course directing one's attention especially to those cases in which the verb of motion approaches more or less closely the meaning and usage of an auxiliary.

The tendency of Greek to use ἔρχομαι and other verbs of motion in this way is a well known feature of the language and has been pointed out by [illegible][1]

A similar use in the Romance languages more especially of venire (venir) de paraître, venire trovato, parlando, etc. etc. is referred to for examples by [illegible]

and Biagi (4), and has been examined for early Florentine prose by Dr. J. E. Shaw of this University (5).

So far as Latin itself is concerned I have been unable to discover anything beyond a few scattered references to the subject. Servius, in a note on Vergil, Geo. 1-29, "an deus immensi venias maris," says:- "*Venias* autem aliqui pro *sis* accipiunt, ac si Graece diceret οὖσα sive ὑπάρχουσα, *ire* veteres pro esse dicebant."

Scaliger, on Tib. 1-2-76, vigilanda venit, says:- "Pro vigilanda est. Sua in figura creberrimus Propertius." cf. also Rothstein on Prop. 1-5-31: 1-4-10.

The note which really brought this subject to my attention is that of C. F. Th. Müller on Juv. VII-29 (Friedländer's edit.), where he says:-

„Der Gebrauch von venire in einem Sinne, der sich mehr oder weniger dem des Hülfsverbum nähert, ohne die eigentliche Bedeutung völlig zu verlieren (Peerlkamp, Horat. C. 1-19-16) hat sich aus Wendungen entwickelt, wie advocatum alicui venire fordern, Cic. Caec. 9-24, p. 182, testem id. 10-28, iudicem Cluent. 27-75, contra aliquem venire z. B. Murena 4-9, Plin. h. N. XXVIII-106 odio venire ist auch nicht = esse oder fieri, sondern ihre Annäherung ist deutlich.
Bei Dichtern besonders von nahenden Göttern. Ov. Trist. 4-10-7, Gratia Musa tibi. Nam tu solacia praebes, Tu curae requies, tu medicina venis.

Horat. C. 1-19-16: Verg. Geo. 1-29.
Eben so wird ire und incedere gebraucht."
For the present I have confined myself to venire, ire and incedere and ha

obliged to limit my examination of these uses to the period extending from Plautus to the end of the 2nd century. The gap between that period and the emergence of the Romance languages will doubtless contain more abundant and more valuable material, but the investigation of it ought to be preceded by an examination of the ground which I have undertaken to cover in this study. At this time only the discussion of √ *amare* has been presented.

An attempt has been made to arrange the material, so far as possible, in syntactical categories, and for the sake of completeness, all the examples of the given construction have been quoted in each case; for the nature of the phenomenon examined is such that not a few examples are doubtful, especially some of those lying near the border

rule of ordinary normal usage. Opinion may differ too as to the propriety of inserting or considering some other examples. I hope, however, that after all unfavorable deductions have been made enough unquestionable cases remain to justify the conclusions presented.

Baltimore, May 4, 1904

Kühner-Blass, Griech. Gramm. II-622, 623.

cf. Meyer-Lübke, Grammaire, III - § 308, Venire avec le participe se rencontre sporadiquement en Espagnol et en Portugais, plus souvent en Italien, et avec une abondance toute particulière dans le Parler des Grisons. cf. B. Tuch. 1-23; 1-27; G. de Cimorin, Aun. Pali. 77; Bacch. 69; Tasca, 181-7.

Dans le Parler des Grisons venire avec le participe est presque la seule façon de rendre le passif latin.

cf. B[illegible]

cf. also Meyer-Lübke, O. G. III, §§ 312, 316, 331.

Blanc, Grammatik d. ital. Spr. Halle,
1844, 575-6.

Diez, Grammatik, III, [illegible]

(c). J. E. Shaw, The use of venire and andare
as auxiliary verbs in early Florentine
prose, Baltimore, 1903

I. Venire + case.

(a). With a preposition.

(1) With ad + acc.

(1) In poetry.

Ad sanitatem venire:-

Phaed. 5-7-12, aliquot menses transierunt ad sanitatem dum venit curatio.

Ad letum venire:-

Sen. (Baehrens, P.L.M. IV) De [illegible] 56-4, [illegible] venit ad [illegible].

(2) In prose:-

Ad certamen venire:-

Sall. B. Iug. 13-4, sed ubi res ad certamen venit.

Ad beneficium venire:-

Sen. De Ben. 6-25-3, ad beneficium iniuria veniunt.

Ad cicatricem venire:-

Sen. Epist. 1-2-3, non venit vulnus ad cicatricem

Ad coniectum venire:-

Liv. 7-26-9, prius quam ad con [illegible]

teli venerit: 17-15-8, quam ad coniectum teli venerit.

Ad controversiam venire:-

Auct. De Rhet. 1, donec Zeusim haec exciverunt, et ad controversiam ventum est.

Ad deditionem venire:-

Caes. B.H. 36-4, ex qua civitate legati ad deditionem venerunt: Liv. 41-39, unde ad deditionem non venerant.

Ad dimicationem venire:-

Liv. 1-38-4, ubi nusquam ad universae rei dimicationem ventum est: 2-56-5, patres, ad ultimum dimicationis rati rem venturam: 6-38-2, principio statim anni ad ultimam dimicationem de legibus ventum: 8-29-10, discordia tamen, qua prope ad ultimum dimicationis ventum est.

Ad [illegible] venire:

Sen. Dial. 9-17-8, nonnumquam et usque ad ebrietatem veniendum, non ut mergat nos, sed ut deprimat.

Ad effectum operis:-

Liv. 21-7-6, postquam ad effectum operis ventum est.

Ad emendationem venire:-

Varro, Sent. 31, imperfectum est quidquid ad emendationem venit.

Ad exitum venire:-

Liv. 5-12-4, ut nullo bello veniretur ad exitum rei.

Ad extremum venire

Liv. 2-44-9, partim patientia plebis iam ad extrema veniri: 3-23-5, quo postquam ventum ad extremum est: 4-26-8, quoniam ad extrema ventum est.

Ad fastigium venire:-

Liv. 44-1, per quae populus Romanus

ad tantum fastigii venerit.

Ad finem venire:-

Liv. 4-2-1, ventum iam ad finem esse; 3-13-11, id iam demum benignitate ac virtute multorum ad finem venit: 10-32-5, et quamquam non venit ad finem tam audax inceptum, tamen haud omnino vanum fuit: 25-23-1, Syracusarum oppugnatio ad finem venit: Sen. Epist. 14-3(91)-16, ubi vere ad finem mortalium ventum est.

Ad ictum venire:-

Liv. 25-40-10(?), prius quam ad ictum teli veniret

Ad immortalitatem venire:-

Sen. Dial. 9-16-4, et ad immortalitatem moriendo venerunt.

Ad [illegible] venire:-

Tac. Agr. 28, eo ad extremum inopiae [illegible] venere, [illegible]

Ad mentionem venire:-

Liv. 34-48-5, praeter quam cum ad mentionem Nabidis ventum erat: 44-[illegible], ut ad primam mentionem ventum erat, ubi haesitabat.

Ad mortem venire:-

Sen. Epist. 4-1(30)-12, veniet aliquis ad mortem iratus: mortem venientem nemo hilaris excipit, nisi, etc: 4-1(30)-15, qui ad mortem veniunt sine odio vitae.

Ad nihilum venire:-

Cic. Ad Fam. 11-12-1, omnia tua illa praeclara in rem publicam merita ad nihilum esse ventura: Liv. 25-16-11, senes essent ac prope ad nihilum venirent.

Ad parricidium venire:-

Quint. Decl. 319, quoniam ad parricidium prioris criminis diffidentia venit.

Ad perfectum venire:-

Sen. Epist. 4-7(36)-6, ut quantum [illegible]

ille animus ad perfectum veniat.

Ad sapientiam venire:-

Sen. Epist. (8-13)-88-32, sine liberalibus studiis venire ad sapientiam posse.

Ad satisfactionem venire:-

Quint. Decl. 154, illum autem, utique volentem hanc uxorem habere, ad satisfactionem venire.

Ad seditionem venire:-

Tac. Ann. 14-42, usque ad seditionem ventum est.

Ad spem venire:-

Liv. 43-14, adeo tamen ad extremum spei venit res.

Ad tyrannicidium venire:-

Quint. Decl. 345, negat enim hunc uxorem ad tyrannicidium posse venturum, nisi pecunia e vindicta emeret.

Ad usum venire:-

Plin. N.H. 15-28(33)-110, multoque celerius lata ad usum veniunt quam lingua.

ad virtutem venire:-

Sen. Epist. 14-1(89)-8, ad virtutem venitur per ipsam.

(β) With in + acc.

(1) In poetry

In amplexum venire:-

Ovid, Rem. Am. 668, venit in amplexus atque ita 'vincis' ait.

In arbitrium venire:-

Ovid, Her. V-34, venit in arbitrium nuda Minerva tuum.

In buccam venire:-

Mart. 12-24-5, quid quid in buccam tibi venerit, loquaris.

In certamen venire:-

Ovid, Ex Pont. 2-2-87, venit in certamen amoris: Italicus (Baehrens, P.L.M. III), Ilias Lat. 576, postquam in certamina ventum est.

In dubium venire:-

Terent. Adelph. 340, tua fama et gnatae vita in dubium veniet: Phaed. [illegible]

in dubium plane res ut merito veniat.

In exemplum venire:-

Ovid, Fast. 4-243, venit in exemplum furor hic.

In imperium venire:-

Seneca, (Baehrens, P.L.M. IV) Laus Caes. 31, Oceanus medium venit in imperium.

In ius venire:-

Plaut. Poen. 185, ubi in ius venerit, addicet praetor familiam totam tibi:

In manus venire:-

Ovid, Trist. 4-7-24, nulla potest causa, ---- ----, in nostras nulla venire manus: Ex Pont. 3-4-4, in vestras venit si tamen ille manus: Sen. Thyest. 494, venit in nostras manus tandem Thyestes, venit, et totus quidem.

In morem venire:-

Ovid. Ex Pont. 2-7-39, et cum dolor in

venit unus.

In irritam venire:-

Incerti (Baehrens P.L.M. I), Lux. Eleg. 29, hoc in irritum veniat malaque [illegible].

In vacuum venire:-

Hor. Sat. 2-5-50, heres sit, si quis casus puerum egerit Orco, in vacuum venias.

(2) In prosa.

In adiutorium venire:-

Sen. Dial. 3-13-5, ita non in adiutorium virtutis venit, sed in vicem.

In adoptationem venire:-

Aelii Spart. (S.H.A. I), Helius 7-5, quique in adoptationem venerunt.

In advocationem venire:-

Val. Max. 7-3-5, qui erat in advocationem venit, 'mulier' inquit: Macrob. 2-4-27, orabat Caesar venitque in advocationem erat.

In aestimationem venire:-

Liv. 5-25-8, ita in aestimationem [illegible]. agerque venit: [illegible] (C.I.L. 11-3561), D. 10, 4, 9, 8, et ideo Neratius ait utilitatem actoris venire in aestimationem.

In arbitrium venire:-

Sen. Dial. 6-26-3, ille in alieni percussoris venit arbit—

In amicitiam venire:-

Caes. B.G. 6-5-4, item per Treveros venire Germanis in amicitiam cognoverat; Liv. 7-30-2, ut qui ex aequo nos venire in amicitiam nemini miremini? 7-30-6, accessio virium vestris in amicitiam venimus vestram: 21-39-4, quia volentes in amicitiam non veniebant: 23-43-14, qua in societatem amicitiamque Hannibali venirent: 26-24-4, quod gentium transmarinarum in amicitiam primi venirent: 34-57-8, cum pares bello aequo foedere in pacem atque amicitiam venirent: 38-9-10, aut voluntate in amicitiam venirent: Vervechus (C.I.L. 11^2-127), Frg. 33, in amicitiam venire.

In assignationem venire:-

Hyginus (T.V. 1-120), de cond. agr. B 114, modus eorum limitum in adsignatione

venit: Liber Col. I (s.v.), Vacuum, A 97, sed sunt loca quae in assignationem non venerunt.

In buccam Venire:-

Cic. ad Att. 7-10-1, tu, quaeso, crebro ad me scribe, vel quod in buccam venerit: 14-7-2, si nihil erit, quod in buccam venerit, scribito: Sen. Apoc. 1-2, dicam quod mihi in buccam venerit: Epist. 20-1(118-1), quod in buccam venerit.

In casum Venire:-

Liv. 22-32-2, in casum universae dimicationis, quam omnibus artibus petebat hostis, non veniebant.

In certamen Venire:-

Cic. De Fin. 5-24-71, si in virtutis certamen venerint: Tusc. 5-27-78, mulieres vero in India, cum est communis earum vir mortuus, in certamen iudiciumque veniunt.

In clientelam venire:-

Tac. Dial. 41, quod municipium in clientelam nostram venit.

In complexum venire:-

Cic. ad Fam. 4-1-3, tum ego diem si videro ut si in vestrum complexum venero.

In computationem venire:-

Plin. N. H. 6-38-209, universa mensura quae venit in computationem.

In confessum venire:-

Plin. Epist. ad Trai. 81(84)-8, cum alioqui magna sit expectatio, ut necesse est in ea re, quae et in confessum venit et exemplis defenditur.

In colloquium venire:-

Liv. 9-11-4, quam in colloquium est ventum; 33-12-5, cum Philippo saepe quotiens ventum in colloquium.

In conspectum venire:-

Caes. B.G. 4-12-2, ut non prius fuga desisterent, quam in conspectum agminis nostri venissent: 4-37-4, postea vero quam equitatus noster in conspectum venit: 8-23-7, quo facto Statuisse Commius dicitur numquam in conspectum cuiusquam Romani venire: 8-27-3, Fabius etsi nondum in conspectum hostium venerat: 8-29-1, Legiones in conspectum hostium venerunt: 8-48-8, ne in conspectum veniat cuiusquam Romani: B.C. 2-27-3, in conspectum exercitus venire: 2-32-5, in conspectum adversariorum venerit Caesar: 3-8-4, si in Caesaris conspectum venire: 3-109-5, cum in conspectum eius venirent: B. Afr. 2-5, in conspectum Africae venit: Corn. Nep. Con. 3-3, si in conspectum veniret: Cic. De Fin. 1-7-24, ut (filium) in conspectum suum venire vetuit: In Verr. 1-58-151, conspectum [illegible]

praetextatum venire in vestrum conspectum: ad Fam. 10-23-5, quod legatos fide Lepidi maior ad me in conspectum venire vetueram; Liv. 7-41-1, uti primum in conspectum ventum: 22-15-6, quam in conspectum hostium venerat: 25-18-6, postquam in conspectum venere: 31-33-8, atque priusquam in conspectum venirent: 35-27-4, priusquam in conspectum hostis veniret: Val. Max. 1-7-8-2, interposito deinde tempore postquam in conspectum venit: 2-7-2, ut aut vivi cum armis in conspectum earum venirent aut mortui in armis referentur: 8-7-15, priusquam in conspectum eius veniret: Vell. Paterc. 2-63-1, in conspectum veniens militum: Sen. Epist. 7-5(68)-2, quam quorum in conspectum eius divina atque humana venerunt: Flor. 1-28(2-12)-11, cum in conspectum venerat hostis [illegible]

Tib. 7, ut custoditum sit ne umquam in conspectum ei posthac veniret: Suet. Julius 35, quattuor quibus in conspectum venit horis.

In consuetudinem venire:-

Caes. B. C. 3-110-2, qui iam in consuetudinem Alexandrinae vitae ac licentiae venerant: B. Al. 3-2, populum Romanum paulatim in consuetudinem eius regni occupandi venire: Cic. Pro A. Caec. 2-4, quod quoniam iam in consuetudinem venit: De Off. 2-15-55, iam in proverbii consuetudinem venit.

In contemptionem venire:-

Caes. B. G. 3-17-5, ut iam non solum hostibus in contemptionem Sabinus veniret, sed etiam, etc: 5-49-7, eo consilio, ut in summam contemptionem hostibus veniat.

In contentionem venire:-

Cic. De Off. 2-20-71, sed si res in contentionem

venerit: In Verr. 1-1-3, cum in contentionem certamenque venerunt: In Q. Caec. Div. 19-62, neque fere unquam venit in contentionem qui quaestor fuisset.

In controversiam venire:-

Cic. De Fin. 4-10-24, quae in controversiam veniunt: Pro P. Quinct. 11-38, si quid in controversiam venerit: Liv. 39-25, in controversiam autem veniebant Philippopolis Tricca Phaloria et Eurymenae et cetera circa ea oppida utrum Thessalorum essent: Quint. Decl. 252, in controversiam venit: Inst. Or. 7-2-8, sed a quo sit factum in controversiam venit.

In cruciatum venire:-

Caes. B. G. 1-31-2, summum in cruciatum se venturos viderent.

In deditionem venire:-

Caes. B. G. 6-3-2, in deditionem venire

6-9-6, in deditionem venerant: 8-31-4, venerunt in deditionem: B. C. 3-99-4, sed in deditionem venerunt: Hir. 2-31-15, qui inermes in deditionem venerunt: 4-61-8, in deditionem venit: 5-32-3, in deditionem venerunt: 9-22-4, in deditionem venerunt: 22-27-8, cum rursa quem postero die in deditionem venit: 31-40-3, metu in deditionem venit: 32-14-16, deinde in deditionem venit: 33-37-4, in deditionem venerunt: 37-2-5, scripserat et ii quorum omne nomen in deditionem venere: 38-3-4, ea quoque magna ex parte sine certamine in deditionem venit: 40-33, desperato auxilio suorum in deditionem venit: 40-33, donec maxima pars Celtiberorum in deditionem venit: 41-41, donec cladibus omnibus belli tracti in deditionem venerunt armaque tradiderunt: 41-47, destituti ab unica spe auxilii —

deditionem venerunt: 41-53, [illegible] Ligurum in deditionem venit: 43-4, civitates quae complures re nuntii audita in deditionem venerunt: Tac. Ann. 1-57, qui tum in deditionem veniebant: 2-10, in deditionem venienti paratam clementiam: 13-39, alia sponte [illegible] in deditionem veniebant: Flor. 2-13(4-2)-33, tamen ne in deditionem veniret.

In desiderium venire:-

Liv. 3-37-3, ut taedio praesentium consules duo tandem et status pristinus rerum in desiderium venirent.

In desperationem venire:-

Sen. Epist. 3-4(25)-2, cum hoc veterano parcius agendum puto, ne in desperationem sui veniat.

In dicionem venire:-

Liv. 10-10-5, ita Nequinum in dicionem populi Romani venit: 29-38-1, aliae civitates

voluntate in dicionem venerunt: 32-31-5, in dicionem venit: 33-17-15, omnes Acarnanum populi in dicionem legati venerunt: 33-13-12, civitates sua voluntate in dicionem nostram venerunt: 35-51-10, et tot opportunae urbes in suam dicionem venirent: 38-11-9, aut voluntate in dicionem populi Romani venerunt: 40-25, in dicionem venit: 41-35, in suis dicionemque venerunt: 41-11, omnesque undique populi obsidibus datis in dicionem venerunt: 44-1(?), civitates omnes Macedoniae in dicionem populi Romani venire.

In disceptationem venire:-

Liv. 39-34, in disceptationem venerunt.

In discrimen venire:-

Cic. De Off. 2-9-33, cum res agatur in discrimenque ventum sit: In Verr. 1-42-110, sed tum vituperari posset, in discrimen

venire non posset: Pro Cn. Planc. 22-54, res in contentionem sed in discrimen aliquid posset venire: Frontinus Liber II (4.V. 1-46), De Cont. Agr. 163-1, Ad terram Feronicae Augustinorum ingesta in haec in discrimen si venerunt

In disputationem venire:-

Sen. De Ben. 2-21-1, aliud magis venire in disputationem potest.

In disquisitionem venire:-

Liv. 8-23-14, in disquisitionem venit; 26-31-2, sed non quid ego fecerim in disquisitionem venit.

In dubium venire:-

Cic. Quinct. 2-5, qui nihil veniat in dubium tua fides et constantia; 21-67, res in dubium venire non potest; ad Att. 11-15-2, illi interclusi non venerunt in dubium de voluntate: Hyg. Poet. Astr. [illegible]

sed ne in dubium veniat: Liv. 3-13-4, summam pecuniae quantam aequum esset promitti, veniebat in dubium: Sen. Dial. 5-25-3, illud non venit in dubium: Quint. Decl. 297, ne illud quidem in dubium veniet.

In Faciem Venire:-

Tac. Ann. 13-38, dum positis loricis et galeis in faciem pacis veniretur.

In Familiaritatem Venire:-

Cic. In Verr. 2-70-169, in eam iam venerat (familiaritatem) consuetudinem(que) in vendendis: ad Fam. 7-15-2, quom vero in C. Matii, suavissimi doctissimique hominis, familiaritatem venisti.

In Fidem Venire:-

Caes. B. Al. 23-2, quo se auctore in Caesaris fidem amicitiamque venturum esset: Liv. 7-39-1 (?), ni universa gens positis armis in fidem consulis venisset (7-31-1), [illegible]

per deditionem in fidem venirent: 8-25-3, Lucani atque Apuli, quibus gentibus nihil ad eam diem cum Romano populo fuerat, in fidem venerunt: 8-24-7, quod satis credebatur obsidione domitos hostes in fidem venire: 8-27-2, in fidem populi Romani venire adlatum est: 10-43-8, ad undecim milia hominum et quadringenti in fidem consulis venerunt: 32-2-5, in fidem populi Romani venientibus: 37-32-9, qua prius C. Livii in fidem venissent: 43-22, cum expectaret effusos omnibus portis Aetolos in fidem suam venturos: Sen. Dial. 9-4-1, qui in fidem cum armis venerint: Plin. N. H. 3-13(18)-110, 350 milia Picentium in fidem populi Romani venere: Van. 32-1, quam nunc iuvat provincias omnes in fidem nostram dicionemque venire: Flor. 1-16-21, postremi Staticorum in fidem

venere Volsinii.

In formam venire:-

Liv. 2-48-5, res proxime [in] formam latrocinii venerat.

In iniuriam venire:-

Sen. Nat. Quaest. 6-32-8, quae quatiunt, et in iniuriam nostram non sua vi veniunt.

In invidiam venire:-

Cic. Cluent. 47-130, in invidiam porro magnam illa iudicia venerant: Varro, S. M. Bimarc. 8(19.25), in invidiam veniant in hoc ipso rapinatores.

In irritum venire:-

Flav. Vopisc. (S.H.A. II), Aurel. 47-4, ne meae dispositiones in irritum veniant.

In ius venire:-

Liv. 4-9-6, ventum in ius est; 32-40-6, ad ea recipienda in antiquum ius suum

In lucem Venire:-

Suet. Aug. 10, ita suppressit ut ne unquam in lucem venire posset.

In lucrum Venire:-

Sen. de Ben. 7-27-2, hic non contentus angusto itinere opera, quibus discitur, [illegible] in lucrum omnia venit.

In manum Venire:-

Cic. Ad Att. 7-17-2, quae in omnium manus venturae erant: Sall. B. Iug. 101-4, si qui in manus venerant, obtruncare: Liv. 1-39-6, quod capta patria in hostium manus venerit: Plin. Pan. 17-3, nec tibi opima defuerunt, si quis regum venire in manus auderet nec modo telorum tuorum: Tac. Dial. 37, nescio an venerint in manus vestras haec vetera: Fronto, 2-10, quom stilus in manus venit: Florus, 1-18(2-2)-23, nemo in manus hostium venit [illegible]

imperatori 1-22(1-6)-11, Sancius etiam ipse venisset in hostium manus imperator. Vell. 2-23-7, Sed enim postquam in manus Alexandri venit.

In mensuram Venire:-

Liber Col. I (S.V.), Mens. Term. A110, alia loca sunt sub secina, quae in mensuram non venerunt.

In morem Venire:-

Liv. 42-21, quod etiam in morem venerat.

In necessitatem venire:-

Liv. 7-30-11, ante omnes ipsi in hanc necessitatem venerunt.

In numerum Venire:-

Sen. Dial. 9-3-5, in numerum stipendiorum veniunt.

In obligationem Venire:-

Proculus (C. I. C. 11^2-152), D. 45, 1, 21, Sine dubio centum quidem in obligationem

Venire.

In oblivionem venire:-

Liv. 10-23-10, postremo in oblivionem venit: 23-35-9, ut prope in oblivionem veniret: Sen. Dial. 4-5-3, quae uti frequenti exercitatione et satietate in oblivionem clementiae venit: Plin. Pan. 87-4, nemo in oblivionem absentia venit.

In odium venire:-

Cic. De Re Pub. 1-40-62, superbia Tarquinii nomen huic populo in odium venisse regium: Ad Att. 10-8-6, perditae multitudini in odium acerbissimum venerunt: Flav. Vopisc. (S.H.A. II) Aurel. 36-3, cum primum in odium suorum venit.

In opinionem venire:-

Corn. Nep. Milt. 7-3, utrisque venit in opinionem signum a classiariis regio datum: Cic. Ad Fam. 8-10-1, [illegible]

opinionem Caesaris veniebat.

In partem venire:-

Sen. Nat. Quaest. 1-16-7, oculi quoque in partem libidinis veniant.

In periculum venire:-

Caes. B.-C. 1-17-2, quod nisi fecerit, se cohortesque amplius XXX magnumque numerum senatorum atque equitum Romanorum in periculum esse venturum.

In possessionem venire:-

Cic. De Leg. Agr. 3-3-11, si precario venit in possessionem: Ad Att. 4-2-3, me autem si consules in possessionem venire: Liv. 35-12-2, Antiochum in vacuam Europae possessionem venturum: Sen. Dial. 1-3-11, non usque eo in possessionem generis humani vitia venerunt, ut dubium sit: Quint. Decl. 336, num dubium est, quin ego [illegible]

fuerunt possessionem: M. Cato (C. I. A. 11-117), Iug. 124, utrum ex quo in possessionem ventum est.

In potestatem venire:-

Caes. B. G. 2-13-2, sese in eius fidem ac potestatem venire: 8-44-4, cum in potestatem venisset Epasnacti Arverni: B. C. 2-22-1, quos in Caesaris potestatem venire cogerent: B. C. 2-32-4, in eorum potestatem veniatis: 2-32-9, privatus et captus ipse in alienam venit potestatem: B. Af. 52-4, in potestatem Caesaris venerunt: B. Al. 64-2, in potestatem cuiusquam veniret: Iug. 18, cum duo praefecti fabrum Pompei in meam potestatem venerunt: Corn. Nep. Alcib. 5-5, quae captae in nostram venerant potestatem: Datam. 3-4, in primis quod nobilis rex in potestatem inopinanti venerat: Eumen. 2-4, potiusquam in potestatem inimici veniret: Cic. Milon.

1-57-150, tum in eius arbitrium ac potestatem
venire nolebant: Phil. 11-9-21, si in potestatem
qui Antonii venerit: Ad Att. 9-7C-2, cum
praefecti fabrum Pompei in meam potestatem
venerunt: Hyg. Fab. 27, se in inimici potestatem
venire: Liv. 5-25-7, in potestatem populi
Romani venerit: 8-20-6, in potestatem
venire: 8-25-4, tria oppida in potestatem
venerunt: 9-38-1, aut integra in potestatem
venere: 22-59-2, quam nos in hostium
potestatem venerunt: 22-59-9, in potestatem
hostium venerunt: 25-15-1, celerius Capuam
quam Arpos in potestatem hostium venturam:
25-39-19(?), perpaucae in potestatem hostium
venere: 26-34-3, prius quam in populi
Romani potestatem venerint: 26-38-13,
in potestatem hostium vivi venerunt: 26-
49-8, venisse enim eos in populi Romani
potestatem: 27-27-8, vivi in hostium

potestatem venerunt: 30-15-5, ne viva in
potestatem Romanorum veniat: 30-44-12, in
fugati Romani potestatem venirent: 31-18-9,
vivus in potestatem venit: 32-18-9, in
potestatem venerunt: 33-11-1, ne in hostium
venirent potestatem: 35-16-8, ex quo in
nostram venerunt in potestatem: 36-11-11, ut
pro obsidibus futuri venirent in potestatem
regis: 37-30-7, quarum decem tres captae
in potestatem hostium venerunt: 39-20, undecim
vexilla socium Latini nominis in potestatem
hostium venerunt: 40-4, quam in potestatem
Philippi venirent: 40-49, multi captivi nobiles
in potestatem venerunt: 44-13(?), Persea regem
in potestatem consulis venisse: 45-41, gaza
regia in potestatem venit: Sen. Epist. (8-13)-
74-1, in fortunae venit potestatem: 2-19(4-9)-
4, Saxa legatus ne veniret in potestatem
gladio impetravit, Frontin. 2-10, [illegible]

venirent in potestatem.

In proportionem venire:-

Quint. Decl. 341, ea res, de qua indicatis, in proportionem non venit.

In proverbium venire:-

Liv. 40-46, vulgatum illud, quia verum erat, in proverbium venit: Plin. N.H. 5-(32)-112, minime miretur qui cogitet lapidem acanae morsum eius quae in proverbium discordiae venire.

In quaestionem venire:-

Quint. Inst. Or. 7-2-14, si tantum subita mors in quaestionem venit: Festus (C.G.L. 11'-9), Macrob. 3-11-5, ait sibi hunc locum in quaestionem venire.

In rationem venire:-

Petron. Cen. Trim. 53, et ideo in rationem nondum venerunt: Suet. Nero, 39, qua triginta funerum milia in rationem Libitinae venerunt

In religionem venire:-

Liv. 5-22-14(?), his eisdem voti damnata re publica in religionem venit: 22-33-7, in religionem etiam venit.

In segetem venire:-

Sen. Epist. 20-4(121)-15, nam et illa herba, quae in segetem frugemque ventura est.

In servitutem venire:-

Liv. 42-21, cuius dolo malo is in servitutem venisset: 43-8, si qui in servitutem liberi venissent.

In simulationem venire:-

Sen. Dial. 9-15-4, in simulationem etiam res simplicissima, dolor, venit.

In societatem venire:-

Cic. Ad Fam. 9-14-4, neque aliqua ex parte in societatem tuarum laudum venire patiare: Vell. 2. [illegible] -25, cuius auctoritatem secuti in societatem belli venerati: Varro, L. L.

6-68, at hi qui cum Tatio Rege in societatem venerunt civitatis

In Sollicitudinem Venire:-

Caes. B.C. 3-31-4, summamque in sollicitudinem ac timorem Parthici belli provincia cum venisset:

In Spem Venire:-

Caes. B.G. 1-18-9, summam in spem per Helvetios regni obtinendi venire: 1-42-3; [illegible] in spem veniebat: 3-6-2, qui in spem potiundorum castrorum venerant: 7-12-5, atque in spem auxilii venerunt: 7-30-4, simul in spem veniebant eius: B.C. 1-72-1, Caesar in eam spem venerat se + inf.: 7-19-19, cum in spem venero de affirmatione: Cic. Ad Fam. 11-13(a)-1, in spem venerant, quod: Ad Att. 11-13(a)-2, postquam rursus in spem pacis veni: Liv. 2-44-7, quam quod in spem ventum erat discordia [illegible]

dissolvi rem Romanam posse: 40-12, in spem regni me venisse: 41-2-5, in spem pacis venerant: Suet. Div. Vesp. 5, in spem imperii venit.

In suspicionem venire:-

Caes. B. G. 1-19-3, de multis rebus in suspicionem venit: Corn. Nep. Paus. 4-1, eique in suspicionem venerit aliquid in ea de se esse scriptum: Cic. Phil. 1-6-15, quos quidem doleo in suspicionem populo Romano venisse: Val. Max. 8-4-2, cum in suspicionem C. Flavii equitis Romani occisi venisset: Sen. 7-9. 30, Claudia virgo Vestalis quum in suspicionem venisset stupri: Suet. Div. Julius 9, se quidem ante paucos dies quam aedilitatem iniret, venit in suspicionem conspirasse cum Marco Crasso consulari: Quint. Decl. 350(?), eamque in eam venturum eorum hominum suspicionem: Suet. Tib. 12, venit [illegible]

in suspitionem(?): Proculus (C.I.L. 11²-137), D. 12, 4, 15, cum servus tuus in suspicionem furti Attio venisset.

In usum venire:-

Varro L.L. 9-68, neque eorum singularia in usum venerunt: 9-69, cum ut coterentur venisset in usum nostris: Plin. N.H. 1-9, quando primum in usum venerint Romae: 1-36, quibus aetatibus quaeque marmora in usum venerint Romae: 24-2(54)-91, nec alius Latinum nomen habet, cum in usum pluribus modis veniat: Fenestell (Peter 7-19.) Frg. 25, testudinea tum in usum venisse.

In unum venire:-

Sen. Dial. 1-5-7, et quamvis magna videatur varietate singulorum vita distingui, summa in unum venit.

In [illegible] venire:-

Sen. Epist. 20-5(122)-6, illa [illegible],

quai un v [illegible] vent.

(γ) With iuxta + acc.

Tac. Ann. 6-13, iisdem consulibus gravitate annonae iuxta seditionem ventum

With prope + acc.

Liv. 6-42-10, quia patricii se auctores futuros negabant prope secessionem plebis res terribilesque alias minas civilium certaminum venit: 26-48-8, ea contentio cum prope seditionem veniret: Tac. Hist. 3-21, id vero aegre tolerante milite prope seditionem ventum.

(2) Vaccine + adrenalin, emetin, [illegible], [illegible]

(3) [illegible],

Then, [illegible], adrenalin [illegible]

(3) Venire + contra.

(1) In poetry.

Stat. Theb. 10-354, en reduces contra venit laſsa mater.

(2) In prose.

Cic. In Verr. 2-43-107, si de litteris corruptis contra venit: Tusc. 1-31-77, catervae veniunt contra dicentium, nec solum Epicureorum: Pro R. Amer. 4-9, quem contra veneris: Pro. Rosc. Com. 6-18, quid? tu, Saturi, qui contra hunc venis, existimas aliter: Phil. 8-6-18, et quidem, qui melior senator videatur, negat se illi amicum esse debere: cum suo magno esset beneficio, venisse eum contra se: Sall. B. Jug. 25-6, ille ubi accepit homines claros, quorum auctoritatem Romae pollere audiverat, contra inceptum suum venisse, primo [illegible] metu atque lubidine divorsus agitabatur.

Proclo (3.H.a.II), Tall. lib. 2-3, [illegible] [illegible]
comperte, quod [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].
[illegible]

(f) Venire + inf.

Incerti (Baehrens P.L.M. V), [illegible] 630,

[illegible]

(β) venire + obvium.

Mart. 11-6-7, quidquid venerit obvium,

[illegible]

(3) Venire + local advb.

(4) Venire + eo + gen.

Sall. B. Jug. 14-3, quoniam eo miseriarum venturus eram: Tac. Hist. 1-16, nunc eo necessitatis iam pridem ventum est: 1-40, usque discordiae ventum: Sen. Nat. Quaest. 4-5 (T-46); [illegible]

§31 Vacuum + Time + Space.

Tracy. Science 4 (1914) [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

(2) Without a preposition.

Exemplo venire:-

Liv. 42-8, pessimo exemplo venire.

Odio venire:-

Plin. N.H. 28-8(27)-106, rursus tali sinistri cinere decocto cum sanguine mustelae perunctos omnibus odio venire, idem fieri oculo decocto.

Usu venire:-

Caes. B.G. 7-9-1, ut Caesar biduum in his locis moratus, quod haec de Vercingetorige usu ventura opinione praeceperat: B. Afr. 57-3, usu venire Juba civi Romano: Corn. Nep. Alcib. 4-5, id quod numquam antea usu venerat: Eumen. 5-2, quod ei usu venit: Hann. 12-3, Scilicet verens ne usu veniret, quod accidit: Att. 16-4, quae nunc usu veniunt: Cic. De Fin. 1-3-8, sed ex eo credo quibusdam usu venire, ut

[illegible]

tibi, Varro, accentior usu hoc venire: In Verr. 2-5-14, quod ego in paucis tamen usu venire non moleste tuli, quae reliquae tot et tantae et tam graves civitates: 3-46-110, hoc enim solet usu venire iis, qui magno redemerunt: 5-38-107, causam tibi dicendam esse statueram ante, quam hoc usu venit: Pro Tull. 4-9, quod enim usu non veniebat: Pro A. Cluent. 20-53, hoc cuivis usu venire posse: De Leg. 2-22-57, et quod nunc communiter in omnibus sepultis venit usu, ut humati dicantur: Tusc. 1-32-73, nec vero de hoc quisquam dubitare posset, nisi idem nobis accideret diligenter de animo cogitantibus, quod iis saepe usu venit: De Nat. Deo. 1-21-59, quod in illo mihi usu saepe venit: De Off. 3-3-15, quod idem in poematis, in picturis usu venit in aliis compluribus: De [illegible]

eadem mihi usu venerunt reliquisque omnibus maioribus nostris: Pro Rosc. Am. 15-42, quod Erucio accidebat in mala nugatoriaque accusatione, idem mihi usu venit in causa optima: Pro Rosc. Com. 10-30, quod item nuper in Erote comoedo usu venit: Acad. 2-2-35, ex hoc illud iis usu venire solet: 2-18-56, an non vidimus hoc usu venire: Ad Fam. 3-8-6, cum praesertim mihi usu venturum non arbitrarer: Ad Att. 7-26-1, non venit idem usu mihi: 9-18-1, quod mihi eam pridem usu non venit: Varro, R. R. 2-3-8, quod usu venit iis saepe: Liv. 6-20-2, quod ad eum diem numquam usu venerat: Petron. Cen. Trim. 61, quod tibi usu venit: Cat. orat. rel. 44, quod compluribus usu venit [illegible] tempore ante ventum esse publice [illegible].

Cat. (Peter, frg.) frg. 83, divinitus in ea proelium usu venit: Cat. (Meyer, frg.), Apud homines 37-15, quod compluria usu venit: Aput. Met. 1-20, et cunctis hominibus multa usu venire mira: Apol. 16, igitur hoc mihi adversum te usu venit: Gell. 9-1-2, cum hoc ita usu venerit: 10-12-3, idque ipsum usu venire: 11-13-6, id profecto usu venire: 12-1-23, ut in expositis usu venit: 14-1-15, ut usu venerat: C. I. 148. 5, quod mihi [illegible] [illegible]

II. Venire + pred. nom. or acc.

(a) Nouns.

Adsertor venire:-

Mart. 1-52-5, si de servitio gravi queruntur, adsertor venias satisque praestes, &c.

Amica venire:-

Ovid, Fast. 6-510, non venit haec nostris hospes amica choris.

Auctor venire:-

Sen. Phoen. 349, Auctorque placidae liber pacis veni.

Causa venire:-

Ovid, Rem. Am. 322, haec odio venit maxima causa meo.

Comes venire:-

Ovid, Her. 4-103, si Venerem tollas, rustica silva tua est. Ipsa comes veniam; Her. 13-161, me tibi venturam comitem, quocumque,

vocaris: Met. 11-705, et tibi nunc Saltem

Veneris comes: Fast. 5-50, illa patres in honore pio matresque tuentur, illa comes pueris virginibusque venit. (cf. note^a below)

Conviva Venire:-

Sen. Thyest. 63, non novi sceleris tibi conviva venies: Mart. 8-67-2, horas quinque puer nondum tibi nuntiat, et tu iam conviva mihi, Caeciliane, venis.

Deus Venire:-

Verg. Geo. 1-29, an deus immensi venias maris.

Esurio Venire:-

Plaut. Pers. 103, [illegible], non advenio Saturio.

Medicina Venire:-

Ovid, Trist. 4-10-118, tu medicina venis.

Nuntia, nuntius venire:-

Ovid, Her. 6-9, cur mihi fama prior.

quam nuntia littera venit, Ecce sacros Martis sub iuga panda boves: Her. 9-143, scribenti nuntia venit fama: Met. 14-726, nec tibi fama mei ventura est nuntia leti: Ex Pont. 4-11-9, nuntia nam luctus mihi nuper epistula venit: 4-4-15, en ego laetarum venio tibi nuntia rerum: Stat. Silv. 4-8-34, protinus ingenti non venit nuntia cursu littera: Mart. 7-6-10, sed iam laetitiae quo sit fiducia maior, Sarmaticae laurus nuntius ipse veni.

Nurus venire:-

Stat. Theb. 12-260, iuxta tua limina primum Oedipodis magni venio nurus.

Particeps venire:-

Sen. Herc. Fur. 369, particeps regno veni.

Praeceptor venire:-

Ovid. Ars. Am. 2-161, non ego divitibus venio praeceptor amandi.

Proditor Veniae:-

Ovid, Am. 2-8-26, quod si stulta negas, index ante acta fatebor Et veniam culpae proditor ipse meae.

Supplex Veniae:-

Verg. Aen. 8-382, ergo eadem supplex venio: Ovid, Met. 5-514, "pro" que "meo veni supplex tibi Iuppiter" inquit.

Umbra Veniae:-

Ovid, Her 141, tum quoque factorum veniam memor umbra tuorum.

Vindex Veniae:-

Incerti (Baehrens, P.L.M. V), Orestis Trag. 674, quia vivit Orestes Et venturus erit vindex sub luce futura Sanguinis ultori.

Note a. The ordinary stock phrase here seems to be comes irae, which Ovid does not use at all. For example, cf. Stat. Achil. 1-539, neque enim comes irae [illegible]: Theb. 4-59: Sen. Oed. 720: Val. Flac. 7-202: Tib. 1-4-41: Prop. 5-5-46, etc.

(2) In persona.

Adiutor venire:-

Cic. De Nat. Deo. 1-17, repetam vero, quamquam non mihi, sed tibi hic venit adiutor.

Speculator venire:-

Cic. In L. Piso. 40-96, te unum summum sceleratorumque speculatorem, vexatorem, praedonem, hostem venisse senserunt.

Delator venire:-

Sen. Dial. 4-7-3, alius delator venit eius criminis, cuius manifestior reus est.

Inimicus venire:-

Cic. Pro Rosc. Am. 19-55, vident omnes, qua de causa huic inimicus venias.

Irrisor venire:-

Cic. Parad. 3-13, veniant igitur isti irrisores huius orationis ac sententiae.

Victor venire:-

Tac. Hist. 4-34, simul vastatione incendiis

quae flagrantium oculorum Veneris vultum excitum intellegebatur.

Vindex Veneris:-

Liv. 35-45-7, ipse vindex iniuriae Veneris.

Vultum Veneris:-

Sen. Dial. 7-13-2, quae statim Veneream

[illegible]

(2) Adjectives.

" in poetry.

Aequus venire:-

Ovid, Her. 2-62, quae cumque e merito spes venit, aequa venit.

Aptus venire:-

Incert (Baehrens P.L.M. IV), aliter 6, namque conspicimus montani roboris ossa, Hermanis veniunt viribus apta satis.

Arduus venire:-

Stat. Theb. 6-853, venit arduus ille semper oppressumque ingentis mole ruinae condidit.

Candidus venire:-

Tib. Eleg. 4-2-12, urit, seu nivea candida veste venit.

Castus venire:-

Sen. Phaed. 1241, casti [illegible].

Celer venire:-

Ovid, [illegible] celer venias, vindex
[illegible] etc.

Certus venire:-

Ovid, Ars. Am. 3-478, Fac timeat speretque simul, quotiensque remittes, spesque magis veniat certa minorque metus.

Citus venire:-

Hor, Sat. 1-1-8, horae momento cita mors venit aut victoria laeta

Cupidus venire:-

Stat. Theb. 11-686, veniat cupidus parere Zeteles.

Dignus venire:-

Ovid, Ex Pont. 2-2-90, quam qua decreta merenti venit honoratis laurea digna comis: Juv. Sat. 7-29, ut dignus venias hederis.

[illegible] venire:-

[illegible] (Baehrens) 1-2-11(-I), [illegible]

143, mater lux haec clarissima venit.

Expectatus Venire:-

Plaut. Most. 441, triennio post Aegypto advenio domum, credo expectatus veniam familiaribus.

Iratus Venire:-

Ovid, Ars Am. 1-750, haec quoque ad illum grata dolore venit: 3-752, Sera veni positaque decens incede lucerna. Grata mora venies: maxima lena mora est.

Ignotus Venire:-

Sen. Troad. 140, ignota tandem venit afflictae quies: Ovid, Trist. 1-1-60, nec te, quod venias magnam peregrinus in urbem, ignotum populo posse venire puta: Am. 2-2-20, venerit ignotus: postmodo notus erit.

Immemor Venire:-

Prop. Eleg. 1-6-35, tum tibi si qua [illegible]

venit non in memor hora.

Ingratus venire:-

Prop. 3-34-81, non tamen haec ulli venient ingrata legenti.

Innocuus venire:-

Ovid, Fast. 2-623, innocui veniant.

Invitus venire:-

Stat. Theb. 5-618, cui nunc venit invitus orbae factus.

Insperatus venire:-

Hor. Od. 4-10-2, o crudelis adhuc et Veneris muneribus potens, insperata tuae cum veniet pluma superbiae.

Integer venire:-

Flav. Vopisc. (S.H.A. II), Firm. 5-3, Canon Aegypti, qui suspensus per latronem improbum fuerat, integer veniet.

Intolerabilis venire:-

Sen. De Ben. 7-2-3, quae intolerabilis ve

acto venit.

Fractus venire:-

Stat. Theb. 2-449, fractus, germane, venis.

Laetus venire:-

Ovid, Trist. 5-8-17, sed modo laeta venit, vultus modo sumit acerbos: Verg. Aen. 11-42, 'tene' inquit, 'miserande puer, cum laeta veniret.

Lascivus venire:-

Mart. 8-78-9, nunc veniunt subitis lasciva nomismata nimbis.

Lassus venire:-

Plaut. Pseud. 661, nam ut lassus veni de via, me volo curare.

Lentus venire:-

Stat. Theb. 11-107, quid lenta venis?

Longus venire:-

Prop. 3-15-24, nox tibi longa venit, nec reditura dies: Stat. Theb. 2-221, [illegible]

Longa venit: Senec. (Baehrens P.L.M. I), Isatea 630, olim Longa venit nox.

Maestus Venis:-

Sen. Herc. Fur. 202, sed maesta venit crine soluto Megaera pavidum comitata gregem.

Mortiferus Venis:-

Sen. Med. 688, et quaerit quibus mortifera veniat.

Nitidus Venis:-

Tib. 2-5-7, ad tua sacra veni. sed nitidus pulcherque veni.

Pacatus Venis:-

Stat. Silv. 3-1-39, pacatus mitisque veni nec turbidus ira.

Patulus Venis:-

Calp. Ecl. 6-13, iam non decipior: te [illegible] patulus [illegible] venit et [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Venis

Sen. Herc. Fur. 1074, qui par regi famuloque venis.

Perlucidus Venire:-

Tib. 4-6-13, adsis purpureaque veni perlucida palla.

Proximus Venire:-

Lucan 5-525, quae nox tibi proxima venit, Insomnis.

Salvus Venire:-

Plaut. Most. 12, Sine modo venire salvom, quem absentem comes: Mil. Glor. 898, venire salvom gaudeo: Epid. 395, Venire salvom mercatorem gaudeo.

Segnis Venire:-

Sen. Phoen. 418, ecce motos fletibus credas meis, sic agmen armis segne compositis venit.

Serus Venire:-

Mart. 1-25-8, cineri gloria sera venit.

Secundus Versus:-

Tib. Eleg. 3-6-32, venit post multos una serena dies.

Tertius Versus:-

Ovid, Fast. 3-350, tarda venit dictis difficilisque fides: Mart. 5-48-8, tardaque pro tanto munere, barba, veni.

Quartus Versus:-

Ovid, Am. 2-2-56, indicii ille sui tuta favore venit.

Ultimus Versus:-

Mart. 2-91-2, Aeolidos Canace iacet hoc tumulata sepulcro, ultima cui parvae septima venit hiems.

(2) in prose.

Advocatus venire:-

Cic. Pro M. Cael. 4-10, ille ne advocatus quidem venit umquam: De Off. 1-10-32, si constitueris cuipiam te advocatum in rem praesentem esse venturum: Ad Quint. Frat. 2-3-1, Ei Pompeius advocatus venit.

Ignotus venire:-

Sen. Contr. 1-1-6, Venit ignotus senex.

Immunis venire:-

Gell. 7(6)-13-2, cum domum suam nos vocarat, ne immunes, ut dicitur, omnino et asymboli veniremus.

Imperitus venire:-

Quint. Inst. Or. 5-11-22, sic eius modi iudices imperiti nec veniant.

In procinctu venire:-

Liv. 26-39-7, velut tum forte in procinctu futuri certaminis Romanus venisset.

Iratus Venire:-

Cic. Ad Att. 9-9-2, at quam venit iratus: In P. Vat. 2-4, venisti iratus omnibus: In Verr. 5-45-120, 'Patres enim veniunt amissis filiis irati'.

Integer Venire:-

Cic. Pro M. Scaur. 18-41, et fortasse credetis aliquando, si integri venerit, si incorrupti.

Levis Venire:-

Liv. 3-56-7, etsi seras non leves tamen venire poenas.

Longum Venire:-

Liv. 3-2-11, longum venire nuntium ratus.

Minax Venire:-

Sen. Nat. Quaest. 6-32-3, quam minax veniat quantumque sit.

Miser Venire:-

Cic. Ad Fam. [illegible]

-impensa faciendam, in eam partem [illegible]
miseram et desolatam venire.

Novus Venire:-

Sen. Dial. 1-4-7, quicquid illi inciderit, novum venit.

Ornatus Venire:-

Cic. Pro Mil. 18-50, te ornatus equestris turmis venis ad eum lacessendum.

Paratus Venire:-

Cic. Pro Lig. 1-1, paratus enim veneras cum ---- ut ignoratione tua ad hominis miseri salutem abuterer: In Caecil. 13-43, praeclare te paratum in iudicium venturum arbitraris: 15-47, at venit paratus cum subscriptoribus exercitatis et disertis: 15-50, ex quibus alienissimis hominibus, ita paratus venis ut tibi spes aliqua sit recipiendi: In Verr. 2-7, intelligit me ita paratum et instructum [illegible]

venire, ut: 40-103, qui meditati ad dicendum parati que venimus: 2-6-17, sed paratus ad paucula meditatusque venire solebat: 2-15-37, paratus ad hanc dicam sustinendam veneras: 2-37-91, paratum ad causam dicendam venire hora nona iubet: Verr. Divin. 11-39, cum paratus meditatus que venisses: De Nat. Deo. 3-1-2, spero enim te, ut soles, bene paratum venire: Phil. 2-35-88, audiebam equidem te paratum venire: 3-1-1, et qua se instructum et paratum ad urbem venturum esse minitatus: [illegible] 17-18(30)-135, ad res parata venerunt.

Praeparatus venire:-

Sen. Dial. 5-31-3, fortis est animus ad quae praeparatus venit.

Primus venire:-

Cic. Ad Fam. 3-6-1, ut in decedendo

primum venerim: 3-4-2, Atque ea mente factitam esse, ut hanc meam partem, quam Phania rogarat, primum veneram.

Prudens venire:-

Sen. Dial. 6-17-6, si prudens sciensque venisset.

Salvus venire:-

Cic. ad Fam. 16-12-6, numquam [illegible] putabo, si salvus veneris: 15-16-2, doceas tu me oportebit, cum salvus veneris.

Siccus venire:-

Plin. N.H. 2-51(52)-137, quae sicca venerint non adurunt sed dissipant.

(2) Adjectives of comp. degree.

" in poetry.

Acrior venire:-

Nat. Med. 4-38, neque enim acrior ulli Mens hausto de fonte venit: Hor. Dracont.

(Baehrens P.L.M. V), De Rapt. Hel. 391, malo venit acrior unda.

Ampliòr venire:-

Tib. 4-1-96, sive hac sive illac veniat gravis impetus hastae amplior.

Candidior venire:-

Tib. 1-7-64, candidior semper candidiorque veni.

Expectatior venire:-

Plaut. Most. 442-3, nimio edepol ille potuit expectatior venire.

Languidior venire:-

Ovid, Ex Pont. 4-10-44, at notus, adversa tepidum qui spirat ab axe, est piger et

et rarus [illegible] venit.

Lenior venire:-

Hor. Od. 1-19-16, Mactata veniet lenior hostia.

Maior venire:-

Ovid. Ex Pont. 4-16-3, famaque post cineres maior venit: Phaedr. 1-2-31, hoc sustinete, maius ne veniat, malum: Lucan 1-635, sed venient maiora metu.

Melior venire:-

Ovid Fast. 6-246, Suscipit et melior [illegible] vita venit: Stat. Theb. 3-505, Flavaque sonans avis unca [illegible] non venit augurii melior: Silv. 5-2-164, sed venies melior - vatum non irrita currunt omina-:

Numerosior venire:-

Mart. 4-1-3, Longa, precor, Pylio que veni numerosior aevo semper et hoc vultu vel meliore nite.

Melior venire:-

Sen. Phaed. 437, sed tu beatis mitior rebus veni.

Mollior venire:-

Ovid, Trist. 4-5-20, olim veniet | placido mollior aura deo: Fast. 2-148, a Zephyris mollior aura venit: Ex Pont. 3-3-84, mitescet Caesaris ira, et veniet votis mollior hora tuis.

Crudior venire:-

Cic. Pro Cluent. 60-168, dico illum, cum ad illud prandium crudior venisset.

Delicatior venire:-

Quint. Decl. 298, nam videbatur rationis. hinc in civitatem delicatior venit et redire properavit.

Iratior venire:-

Cic. Phil. 2-2-4, hac illa crudelitate imbutus cum multo nobis omnibus veniret iratior, quam illis fuerat, quos trucidarat.

Maturior venire:-

Liv. 1-46-3, ut taedio regum maturior veniret libertas.

Ornatior venire:-

Cic. In Verr. 3-[illegible]-[illegible], qui non, quem ad modum speravit, locuples, [illegible] [illegible] ornatior [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

dicenda remanent.

Paratio Sponsae:-

Luc. in Vers. 2-32, perfectam, ut sponsa [illegible] quam post horis [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] paratis, vigilantiis, computatis ad [illegible] diem venire videatur: Dan. 3-2-9, ad [illegible] [illegible] parata.

(2) Adverbs.

(1) In poetry.

Gravius venire:-

Ovid, Her. 4-19, venit amor gravius, quo serius.

Satis venire:-

Verg. Aen. 7-470, se satis ambobus Teucrisque venire Latinisque.

Vilius venire:-

Plaut. Curc. 243, si id feceris, venire poterit intestinum vilius.

Carius venire!-

Varro, R.R. 3-16-23, propter quam rem etiam carius in Sacra Via quam mel venit.

Diligentius venire!-

Cic. Pro. Rosc. Am. 26-72, diligentius paratusque, veniret.

Gratius venire!-

Sen. De Ben. 1-7-2, quae danti aut extorquentur aut excidunt, multoque gratius veniunt.

Turpissime venire!-

Plin. Epist. 5-9(21)-6, rem pulcherrimam turpissime venire non patitur

(d) Perf. pass. participle.

(1) In poetry

Actus venire:-

Prop. 4-7-30, ista per humanas mors venit acta manus.

Adesus venire:-

Mart. 13-84-1, hic scarus aequoreis qui venit adesus ab undis, visceribus bonus est, cetera vile sapit.

Adoratus venire:-

Ovid, Fast, 5-449, venit adoratus caducifer.

Armatus venire:-

Sen. Herc. Fur. 45, armatus venit leo et hydra.

Attritus venire:-

Mart. 14-125-2, attrita venit sportula saepe toga.

Captus venire:-

Mart. [illegible], captus [illegible] venit [illegible]

gurgite pisces.

Coactus venire:-

Ovid, Ex Pont. 2-2-120, venit et ad vires vis coacta suas.

Conductus venire:-

Plaut. Pseud. 852, qui conductus venerit; Epid. 500, conducta veni, ut fidibus cantarem seni.

Comitatus venire:-

Tib. 3-2-13, sed veniat carae matris comitata dolore: Ovid, Am. 1-6-33, non ego militibus venio comitatus et armis: solus eram, si non saevus adesset Amor: Ars. Am. 2-279, ipse licet venias Musis comitatus.

Confusus venire:-

Lucret. 4-562, usque adeo confusa venit vox inque pedita.

Datus venire:-

Ovid, Rem. Am. 520, est data nox? dubitas

nocte venire data.

Delapsus venire:-

Ovid, Ars. Am. 1-43, haec tibi non tenues veniet delapsa per auras: quaerenda est oculis apta puella tuis: Symposium (Baehrens P.L.M. IV) Pluvia, 40, Ex alto venio longa delapsa ruina.

Decretus venire:-

Val. Flac. 3-374, decretus ne venit fato labor.

Exactus venire:-

Ovid Trist. 4-4-70, quo postquam, dubium pius an sceleratus, Orestes exactus furiis venerat ipse suis.

Ex terris venire:-

Sil. Ital. 4-617, ex Latium ex terris venit atra cuspide vulnus.

Exustus venire:-

Sil. Ital. 3-269, his simul, immitem testantes corpore solem, Exusti venere Nubae.

Generatus venire:-

[illegible] (Baehrens P. L. M. IV), Riese Anth. 183-11,

Sanguine [illegible] this generatus [illegible].

Inductus venire:-

Verg. Aen. 5-400, haud equidem pretio

inductus pulchroque iuvenco venissem, nec dona

moror.

Irritatus venire:-

Prop. 1-10-25, irritata venit, quando con-

temnitur illa.

Iussus venire:-

Ovid, Ex Pont. 2-10-50, usque Getas medii

iussus ab urbe veni.

Laudatus venire:-

Stat. Silv. 5-1-254, si quando pio laudata

marito umbra venit.

Massa venire:-

Mart. 13-31-2, Haec tibi Vestino de grege

massa venit.

Missus Venire:-

Lucret. 6-425, in mare qua missi veniant ratione superne: Ovid Am. 3-6-16, nunc opto currum, de quo Cerialia primum semina venerunt in rude missa solum: Trist. 3-9-3, huc quoque Mileto missi venere coloni: 3-14-26, diverso missum quod tibi ab orbe venit: Mart. 11-73-7, ita te missa venit: Ennius (Vahlen 1-Z. Al. VI), Annal. 343, quae valide venit intus falarica missă – –.

Moratus Venire:-

Plaut. Aul. 239, dum modo morata recte veniat, dotata est satis.

Nexus Venire:-

Ovid, Am. 3-1-7, venit odoratos Elegeia nexa capillos: Fast. 4-945, mille venit variis florum Dea nexa coronis.

[illegible] Venire:-

Ovid, Ex Pont. 4-3-26, veniret verbis charta notata tribus.

Notus venire:-

Val. Flac. 6-656, miserisque venit iam notus Alanis.

Oblatus venire:-

Statius Silv. 3-3-69, libertas oblata venit.

Obortus venire:-

Ovid, Ars Am. 2-88, nox oculis pavido venit oborta metu.

Placatus venire:-

Cic. (Baehrens P.L.M. I), Aratea 418, mihi quare veni placata, Diana.

Ploratus venire:-

Stat. Silv. 3-3-24, numquam felix plorata quae nato umbra venit.

Porrectus venire:-

Priscianus (Baehrens P.L.M. V), II-381,

et veniat [illegible] [illegible] porrecta [illegible] [illegible]

Praecipitatus venire:-

Maximianus (Baehrens P.L.M. V), Eleg. 1-116, dulce mori miseris, sed mors optata recedit; at cum tristis erit, praecipitata venit.

Protectus venire:-

Ovid. Met. 2-635, ecce venit rutilis umeros protecta capillis filia Centauri.

Subductus venire:-

Mart. 13-36-1, haec, quae Picenis venit subducta trapetis, inchoat atque eadem finit oliva dapes.

Suffocatus venire:-

Juv. 1-94, ille tamen faciem prius inspicit et trepidat ne suffocatus vomat ac falso nomine poscas.

Tepefactus venire:-

Lucret. 6-322, qui, prius in cursu si non accenditur aër, at tepefacta tamen veniat commixta [illegible]

Tortus venire.-

Ovid, Her. 4-158, quod veniant proavi fulmina torta manu.

Vocatus venire.-

Ovid Ex Pont. 1-5-12, nec venit ad duros Musa vocata Getas; & Mart. 3-27-1, numquam me revocas, venias cum saepe vocatus.

Vectus venire.-

Reposianus (Baehrens P. Lat. 18), De concub. Martis Ven. 78, post praelia victor vectus

(2) The Passive

Accommodatus venire:-

Boethius (Gr. Veh.), Comment. I p. 1516, Ratio accommodatum venire.

Adactus venire:-

Plin. N.H. 8-7-20, pilum autem sub oculo adactum in vitalia capitis veniat.

Admonitus venire:-

M.A. Fabes (C.J.A. 2-126), Frg. 170, ut ex auctoritate eius signatores admoniti veniant ad recognoscenda signa.

Armatus venire:-

Liv. 3-52-7, quid, si plebs mox, ubi parum a secessione moveatur, armata veniat.

Circumfusus venire:-

Liv. 2-22-6, magna circumfusa multitudo venit.

Compulsus venire:-

Cic. Pro Flac. 2-3, qui tum compulsus con.

relati quae venerunt.

Coactus venire:-

Gell. 13-1-5, πεπρωμένος enim εἱμαρμένος, quasi naturali et fatali, nulla extrinsecus vi coactus venit.

Conductus venire:-

Sen. de Ben. 4-25-3, ne ad res honestas conducta veniat.

Deditus venire:-

Liv. 5-27-9, eoque magis veri simile est quam deditos venisse.

Derivus venire:-

Quint. Inst. Or. 6-2-15, non numquam etiam tenui coloris alieni derivus ex hac forma venit, sed is non ex vocis tantum.

Expectatus venire:-

Cic. de Dom. Sua. 7-16, veni expectatus; ad Fam. 4-11-1, venis enim, mihi crede, expectatus; 16-7-1, Corr. [illegible]

exspectatusque venies.

Imitatus venire:-

Plin. h. H. 16-43(84)-233, ut pigmentis perderent se plura quae veniunt imitata lignum.

Inductus venire:-

Sen. Dial. 7-13-2, cum illo venit blando nomine inductus.

Instructus venire:-

Liv. 1-51-5, ubi ventum in concilium sit, instructus cum armatorum manu armatusque venturus sit.

Institutus venire:-

Cic. Ad Att. 2-24-3, tum ille omnia, quae voluit de re publica dixit, ut qui illuc factus institutusque venisset.

Missus venire:-

Cic. Ad Att. 10-31-5, nisi qui ab [illegible] missus venerit.

Nominatus venire:-

Varro, L.L. 6-5, id vocabulum sumpserunt a Sabinis, unde veniunt Crepusci nominati Amiterno, qui eo tempore erant nati, ut Lucii prima luce.

Oneratus venire:-

Liv. 36-43-6, ut quae in Cissam portum venerant, oneratas commeatu venire.

Perpessus venire:-

Sen. Epist. 15-2(94)-61, et ad mare magnum perpessi caede gentium veniant.

Varatus venire:-

M. Lucius Lupus (C.I.L. 1-287), Liv. Epit. E, usque ad finitimum lapidem ad quem varatum venit.

Vulgatus venire:-

Liv. 7-2-4, nam in [et] numeris ante de industria vulgatum venerat [illegible]

(e) Present participles.

(i) In plurali,

Amittens Veniens:-

Lucr. 6-302, dum venit amittens in caelo corpora quaedam grandia.

Exoriens Veniens:-

Prop. 4-5-27, qua venit exoriens.

Fugiens Veniens:-

Verg. Culex 111, Delia diva, tuo, quo quondam victa furore venit Nyctelium fugiens Cadmeis Agave.

Praeteriens Veniens:-

C. Lucil. (Baehrens P.L.M. VI), Zah. 29-651, hunc, alio cum iter haberet, praeteriens venit.

Volantes Veniens:-

Lucr. 6-742, e regione ea quod loca cum venere volantes: 6-833, cuius ubi e regione loca venere volantes

(b) In prose.

Sall. B. Iug. 53-1, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Note. Venire + pres. part. is a construction very probably borrowed from the Greek where it occurs both in poetry and in prose.
cf. Eurip. Or. 1628: Pind. N. 7: Herod. 1-122: Plat. Phaed. 100 B, etc. cf. Kühner-Blass, Griech. Gramm. II-622f.
In Latin this usage is poetical, but one case being found in prose.

(f) Gerundives.

(1) In poetry.

Dolendus venire:-

Ovid, Her. 5-8, quae venit indigno poena, dolenda venit.

Faciendus venire:-

Plaut. Mil. Glor. 889, Sin bene quid aut fideliter faciundum eisdem veniat obliviosae extemplo fiunt: 891, ergo istuc metuo, quom venit vobis faciundum utrumque.

Gestandus venire:-

Sen. Thyest. 7, Sisyphi numquid lapis gestandus umeris lubricus nostris venit.

Locandus venire:-

Ovid. Am. 1-10-32, sola locat noctes, sola locanda venit.

Videndus venire:-

Ovid, Fast. 3-794, haec illa nocte [illegible]

venit.

Vigilandus Venire:-

Tib. 1-2-76, cum fletu nox vigilanda venit.

Prop. 4-15-2, nec veniat sine te nox vigilanda mihi.

(2) In pectore.

Tam deuotus Vaniensis

Greg. Dial. 2-19-2, ex quo solo sibi q andandi[illegible]

(9) Future participles.

(1) In poetry.

Facturus venio:-

Verg. Geo. 2-58, nam quae seminibus iactis se sustulit arbos, tarda venit seris factura nepotibus umbram.

Moriturus venio:-

Verg. Aen. 10-881, Desine: nam venio moriturus et haec tibi porto dona prius

(2) In prose.

adlaturum venire :-

Liv. 34-54, nec agro nec urbi ulli vim adlaturos venire.

† acturum venire :-

Sen. De Ben. 1-11-5; nam cetera ex abundanti [illegible]

III. Venire with inanimate subjects thereby personified.

(a) Pres. and fut. participles.

(b) Pres. participle.

(1) In poetry.

Fama veniens:-

Verg. Aen. 6-889, incenditque animum famae venientis amore.

Fata venientia:-

Ovid, Met. 7-605, pars animam laqueo claudunt mortisque timorem morte fugant ultroque vocant venientia fata; Lucan, B. C. 7-212, attonitique omnes veluti venientia fata.

Fulmina venientia:-

Stat. Theb. [illegible], venientia [illegible]

(2) In prose.

Silver Latin:-

Sen. Nat. Quaest. 7-30-5, multa venientis aevi populus ignota nobis sciet.

Note. For this construction in Greek, cf. Kühner-Blass, Griech. Gramm. II-623.

Aevum venturum:-

Verg. Aen. 8-627, haud vatum ignarus venturique inscius aevi.

Annus venturus:-

Stat. Silv. 3-3-38, venturoque tuus durabit in annos.

Amor venturus:-

Stat. Theb. 1-472, et has venturus amor praemiserit iras.

Bellum venturum:-

Verg. Aen. 3-458, venturaque bella: Aen. 9-643, iure omnia bella gente sub Assaraci fato ventura resident.

Casus venturus:-

Lucan, 7-151, non tamen abstinuit venturos prodere casus per varias fortuna notas.

Clades ventura:-

Lucan 2-6, noscant venturas dira per omnia clades.

Coniunx Ventura:-

Prop. 4-22-42, hic ampla nepotum spes et venturae coniugis aptus amor.

Dies Ventura:-

Fr. Dracont. (Baehrens P.L.M. V), Med. 416, post noctem ventura dies.

Dolor Venturus:-

Ovid Her. 18-107, nec, quia venturi dederis mihi signa doloris.

Fames Ventura:-

Lucan 5-450, gravis huic tanquam profundi obtervi ventura fames.

Fatum Venturum:-

Cato (Baehrens P.L.M. III), Disticha 4-22, multum venturi ne cures tempora fati: Ov. Met. 15-557, oraque venturos aperire recentia fatis: 15-799, venturaque [illegible]

Fata: Lucan 4-474, Venturaque fata
Paventum: 6-591, populi quae pandere fata
Quaeque suo ventura potes devertere cursu.

Fulmen Venturum:-
Stat. Silv. 3-3-158, et venturi fulminis:

Gaudium Venturum:-
Stat. Achil. 1-267, et ventura iuventae
Gaudia.

Hiemis Ventura:-
Verg. Geo. 3-156, venturaeque hiemis memores:
Stat. Theb. 1-347, ventura que rauco ore
minatus hiemis.

Iuventa Ventura:-
Stat. Silv. 2-1-52, O uti venturae spes non
longinqua iuventae.

Kalendae Venturae:-
Ovid, Fast. 1-705, at quae venturas praecedit
sexta Kalendas.

[illegible]

Ovid, Met. 13-162, praescia Venturi genitrix Nereia leti dissimulat cultu natum.

Lux Ventura:-

Prop. 5-4-63, et iam quarta canit venturam bucina lucem: Verg. Moret. 4, tristia venturae metuens ieiunia lucis: Lucan 4-125, et noctis ventura luce rubebant.

Luctus Venturus:-

Ovid, Met. 5-549, venturi nuntia luctus.

Malum Venturum:-

Prop. 1-9-18, haec est venturi prima favilla mali.

Mons Venturus:-

Sen. Thyest. 74, iamque venturi times Montis ruinam.

Mors Ventura:-

Lucan 7-130, multorum pallor in ore Mortis venturae.

Labor Venturus:-

Ovid Met. 15-835, usque futuri temporis aetatem venturorumque nepotum.

Horae Venturae:-

Ovid, Fast. 1-311, ergo ubi nox aderit venturis tertia nonis.

Ruina Ventura:-

Ovid, Ex Pont. 3-2-11, cumque dedit paries venturae signa ruinae.

Saeclum Venturum:-

Verg. Ecl. 4-52, venturo laetentur ut omnia saeclo: Val. Flac. 6-103, tu quoque venturus, ingens Arcian nunc, Bacchi tradiderunt.

Senecta Ventura

Prop. 5-11-93, discite venturam iam nunc lenire senectam: Ovid, Ars Am. 3-59, venturae memores iam nunc estote senectae.

Timor Ventura:-

Stat. Theb. 10-563, consumpsit ventura timor.

Vices Venturae:-

Stat. Theb. 4-620, tamquam ventura quae vices.

Vita Ventura:-

Lucan 4-491, incerto venturae tempore vitae.

Ventur-us-a-um:-

Tib. 1-8-65, at mihi nox multis evigilanda malis. sum mihi venturam fingo. Ovid. Met. 6-157, praescia venturi; 9-418, praescia venturi: Verg. Geo. 4-393, quae sint, quae fuerint, quae mox ventura: Aen. 6-66, praescia venturi: Calp. Ecl. 1-34, haec populi ventura canit: Lucan 5-732, blandaque nunc ventura trahentem: 7-20, anxia venturis: Sen. Herc. Fur. 372, parce venturis: Stat. Silv. 4-4-81, credite nec vivum ventura: Theb. 3-624, nobis ventura: 4-628, qui ventura loquar: Carm. Verg. (Baehrens P.L.M. IV), Hippod. 129, tunc omnia rerum praescia venturum.

(2). In prose.

Bonum Venturum:-

Cic. Tusc. 4-7-14, lubido opinio venturi boni:

Imber Venturus:-

Sen. Nat. Quaest. 2-27-2, ideo tunc modi tonitrua venturi praenuntia imbris sunt.

Malum Venturum:-

Sen. Dial. 1-4-7, molles venturi mali terrent: Epist. 2-1(13)-8, primum dispice, an certa argumenta sint venturi mali.

Occasus Venturus:-

Sen. De Ben. 3-33-3, adortus occasusque venturi defensor:

Suppl-icium Venturum:-

Sen. De Ben. 2-5-3, quod antecedit tempus maxima venturi supplicii pars est.

Venturus -a -um :—

Plin. N. H. 2-53(54)-141, proferit scientia ut ventura alia finito die praecinat: Sen. Dial. 11-9-1, omnia quae ventura sunt: Epist. 1-5-9, nos et venturo torquemur et praeterito: 3-6(27)-2, non venturae tantum, sed praeteritae urunt: 4-1(31)-8, quae in proximo quo est utique ventura: (8-13)-72-8, ad spem venturi: (8-13)-78-12, cavere venturum: 15-3(98)-6, expectatione venturi praesentia: 20-7(124)-17, praeterito, praesenti, venturo.

(2) Other parts of venire:-

(1) In poetry.

Capillus venire:-

Ovid, Ars Am. 2-118, et tibi iam venient cani, formose, capilli, iam venient rugae.

Fastidium venire:-

Ovid, Ars Am. 2-323, nec tibi morosi veniant fastidia morbi.

Fiducia venire:-

Ovid Ars Am. 1-269, prima tuae menti veniat fiducia.

Funus venire:-

Sil. Ital. 17-47, Funem armis tandem funemque venire pendulus.

Honor venire:-

Hor. A.P. 401, sic honor et nomen divinis vatibus atque carminibus venit.

Hora venire:-

Ovid, Her. 11-22, o utinam, Macareu, quae

nos convenit in unum, [illegible]! [illegible] pectora mea.

Iactura Veniae:-

Ovid, Am. 1-15-15, nulla Sophocleo veniet iactura cothurno.

Mors Veniae:-

Tib. 2-4-43, Sed veniet tibi mors.

Oblivium Veniae:-

Ovid, Trist. 5-12-17, ut veniant patriae, veniant oblivia nostri: Ex Pont. 2-4-29, quam tibi nostrarum veniant oblivia rerum: 2-11-5, nominis ante mei venient oblivia nobis: Stat. Theb. 5-456, et [illegible] audis venire oblivia curis.

Quies Veniae:-

Sen. Troad. 995, non pelago quies tranquilla veniet, saeviet ventis mare.

Usus Veniae:-

Plaut. Stich. 475, quando usus veniet, [illegible]

Poen. 727, mox quom ad praetorem usus veniet: Mil. 740.3, ubi usus veniat: Merc. 518, si usus venerit: Epid. 535, credo ego illi hospitio usus venit: Curc. 147, si quid usus venerit: Bacch. 363, Aufugero hercle, si magis usus venerit: Terent. Hec. 553, non usus veniet, spero: Heaut. 555, si usus veniat: Phorm. 73, cui usus venit, hoc scio: 505, neque cum huius modi umquam usus venit, ut: Adelph. 895, si quid usus venerit: Cat. 98-3, si usus veniat tibi: Ovid, Met. 6-29, seris venit usus ab annis.

(2) In prose.

Fiducia Veneris:-

Quint. Decl. 269, hunc tibi veniae fiduciam neg audi.

Fines Veneris:-

Flor. 2-45-10, finemque Veneris Romani imperii.

Furor Veneris:-

Sen. Agam. 1012, veniet et vobis furor.

Usus Veneris:-

Cato, Agr. cult. 4-1, si quid bona salute usus venerit, tempore dependent: 102-1, si usus venerit: 157-10, et hoc si quando usus venerit: Orig. 4-7 (Gell. 3-7-1), divinitus in eo proelio usus venit:

Gell. 2-23-4.5, nuper adeo usus huius rei nobis venit: 3-7-18, divinitus in eo proelio usus venit: 6 (7)-17-4, quando mihi usus venerit: 14-7-11,

unus venerit: 17-9-9, quando unus venerat

iteratum decretorum:

Varro (R.R. 1-12-5), (Gell. 14-7-4), quotiens

[illegible]

Conclusion.

A survey of the material which I have collected in the preceding pages appears to justify the following conclusions:

Within the sphere of the constructions which I have examined, the extension of *venire* beyond its ordinary normal usage is always for the purpose of expressing continuance or more frequently of approach or attainment as regards a given action or state.

I. *Venire + case, with a preposition.*

The most important, at all events, the most common of these constructions is that in which *venire*, generally used in a more or less figurative sense, is associated with a noun governed by *ad* or *in*. In the large majority of cases the phrase thus formed is practically equivalent to the simple verb suggested by the meaning

of the noun plus the emphasis or attainment which is furnished by venire and the preposition. The equivalent, or nearly equivalent, construction is almost always fieri with a predicate. Thus venire in servitutem = servum fieri (less nearly servire or servus esse).

In fact, in some cases the two constructions are still found side by side.

It is obvious, therefore, that the treatment of this category in my investigation of venire is not yet disposed of.

It still remains to discover how far actual usage furnishes some such parallel for venire in servitutem, in dicionem, in potestatem and the various other examples by which this category is illustrated.

(This I expect to discover before printing this study.)

(a) Venire + ad + acc.

This construction is prosaic. Poetry furnishes but two instances. (e.g. Phaed. 5-7-12, ad sanitatem dum venit curatio: Sen. (Baehr. P. L. M. IV), De Sir. Form. 56-4, res venit ad rites).

In prose this construction is found all the way from Sallust down to Suetonius. Liv. however, furnishes the bulk of examples. Here the question of department plays its rôle.

A great number of phrases found here are military: such expressions as, ad certamen venire, Sall. B. Jug. 13-4: ad conectum venire, Liv. 7-26-9: 17-15-8: ad deditionem venire, Caes. B. H. 36-4: Liv. 40-39: ad dimicationem venire, Liv. 1-38-4: 2-56-3: 6-38-2: 8-29-10: ad effectum venire, Liv. 21-7-6: ad finem venire, Liv. 4-2-1: 8-13-11: 10-32-5: 25-23-1: Sen. Epist. 14-3 (91)-16: ad ictum venire.

Liv. 25-40-10: Ad seditionem venire, Tac. Ann. 14-42.

Then, too, some of these phrases are very probably popular: such as, ad cicatricem venire, Sen. Epist. 1-2-3: ad controversiam venire, Suet. De Rhet. 1: ad ebrietatem venire, Sen. Dial. 9-17-8: Ad emendationem venire, Varro, Sent. 31: Ad immortalitatem venire, Sen. Dial. 9-14-4: Ad satisfactionem venire, Quint. Decl. 154, etc.

Such phrases are found scattered here and there throughout the prose writers, and so it seems to me that there is no particular growth in the classic period. Certain stock phrases here are found to be departmental.

(β). Venire + in + acc.

This construction, like venire + ad, is

Examples from the poets are few, still they outnumber *venire + ad.*

Here Ovid furnishes the bulk of examples which must be accounted for by his style which is pregnant with variety of expression as well as construction. Such phrases were very probably borrowed from the prose writers, for in almost every case there is a corresponding parallel in prose.

cf. *in buccam venire*, Mart. 12-24-5, cf. also Cic. Ad Att. 7-10-1: 14-7-2: *in certamen venire*, Ovid, Ex Pont. 2-2-87, cf. also Cic. De Fin. 5-24-71: Tusc. 5-27-28: *in manum venire*, Ovid Trist. 4-7-24, cf also Cic. Ad Att. 7-17-2: Sall. B. Jug. 107-4: Plin. Pan. 17-3, etc, etc.

In prose, as with *venire + ad*, I find cases occurring all the way from Caesar down to Suetonius.

Examples are abundant, and as in it

venire ad, Livy has the greatest number. Here, again, the question of department plays its rôle.

I find many phrases which are military, some legal, while others are very probably popular. Some of the unique examples are perhaps popular. In fact the construction was evidently common in popular speech, though this cannot be said of all the examples. For examples of military phrases you might compare such expressions as in amicitiam venire, Caes. B.G. 6-5-4: Liv. 7-30-2: 7-30-6, etc: in conspectum venire, Caes. B.G. 4-12-2: Cic. De Fin. 1-7-24: Liv. 7-40-1: 22-15-6, etc: in deditionem venire, Caes. B.G. 6-3-2: Liv. 2-32-15: 5-32-3, etc: in discrimen venire, Liv. 10-10-5, etc: in fidem venire, Liv. 7-39-1: 8-2-13, etc: in manum venire, Cic. ad Att. 4-17-2: Sall. B. Jug. 107-4: Frontin [illegible]

in necessitudinem venire, Liv. 7-30-11: in periculum venire, Caes. B.C. 1-17-2: in potestatem venire, Caes. B.G. 2-13-2: 8-44-4: Liv. 5-25-7: 8-25-4: 9-38-1: 22-59-2: 26-34-3, etc, etc. (the range of this phrase is very wide): in servitutem venire, Liv. 42-31, etc: and like phrases.

Then, too, there are phrases which belong to the legal sphere, such as:- in contentionem venire, Cic. De Off. 2-20-71: in Verr. 1-1-3: in controversiam venire, Cic. De Fin. 4-10-24, etc: Pro Quinct. 11-38: in discrimen venire, Cic. De Off. 2-9-33: in Verr. 1-42-110: and like phrases.

Popular usage also plays its rôle here. cp. such phrases as, in aestimationem venire, Liv. 5-25-8: in buccam venire, Cic. ad Att. 2-10-1: Sen. Apoc. 1-2: Epist. 20-1 (118)-1; in desperationem venire, Sen. Epist. 3-4 (25)-2, etc, etc. and like phrases.

So it appears that this construction, like

Venire + ad, is scarcely departmental

(g). Venire + iuxta + acc.

There is but one instance of such a construction. (e.g. Tac. Ann. 6-13, iuxta seditionem ventum).

This phrase is military.

(i) Venire + prope + acc.

This construction occurs only in Livy and in Tacitus.

cf. Liv. 6-42-10, prope secessionem venire: 26-48-81: Tac. Hist. 3-21, prope seditionem venire.

This, too, is military.

(2). Venire + adversus, contra, in, obviam = against.

There is but one case of Venire + adversus (e.g. Liv. 43-22: one of Venire + in (e.g. Dracontius, (Baehrens P.L.M. VI Orestes Trag. 630): one of Venire + Obviam (e.g. Mart. 11-6-7).

Venire + contra is prosaic. But one case

is found in poetry (e.g. Ovid. Met. 10-354).
In prose there are as many as seven instances.
Five are found in Cicero: one in Sallust; and
one in Trebellius Pollio.

(3) Venire + local advbs.

This construction is very rare.

Venire + eo + gen. is found once in Sallust
(e.g. B. Jug. 14-3); once in Tacitus (e.g. Hist.
1-16); and once in Seneca (e.g. Nat. Quaest.
4-9 (Praef).

Venire + huc + gen.

There is only one case of this construction.
cf. Tac. Ann. 6-24.
This usage seems to me to be an extension
of Venire + adjs. cf. Seneca, Nat. Quaest. 4-
9 (Praef), eo enim iam dementiae venimus,
become so mad (lit.)

(b) Without a preposition.

With the exception of the phrase *usu venire*, this construction is very rare.

There are no examples from the poets, and in prose I have discovered only two examples. (e.g. Exemplo venire, Liv. 42-8: odio venire, Plin. N.H. 28-8(27)-106)), where *exemplo* and *odio* appear to be *predicate datives*.

The phrase *usu venire* occurs all the way from Caesar to Gellius. This is a stock phrase, and very probably popular.

Usu here is ablative. cf. Gildersleeve-Lodge, Lat. Gramm. § 553-3: Stolz-Schmalz, Latein. Gramm. § 327 (cf. Müllers Handbuch, vol. II²).

II. Venire + pred. nom. or acc.

The classification of examples under II is for several reasons a very difficult matter to handle

In many cases venire is literal.

The chief value and interest therefore of such examples as these is to show the fondness of Latin for using a predicative noun, adjective, or participle as a shortened method of expression instead of a dependent clause. cf. such expressions as expectatus veniam familiaribus Plaut. Most. 44. cf. Stolz-Schmalz, o.c. § 180.

But while many, perhaps the majority of cases, are normal and call for no remark, there are a few important examples which clearly illustrate the subject in hand.

The examples remaining lie between these two poles and every step in the development from the one to the other is recorded in actual usage.

The difficulty of classification is largely caused by this category since the [illegible]

relation is the same in all cases, and, therefore, every individual example demands examination. The tests to be applied call for a thorough knowledge of the language.

Here, however, I have grouped the cases in which it seems to me that *venire* has undergone some modification in meaning or use.

(a) *With nouns.*

I find venire used with nouns in the predicative sense, where venire approaches very nearly the simple copula, or what has only a shadowy difference in meaning, i.e. fieri. Some of the examples collected here are very clear. e.g. such expressions as, *Causa venire*, Ovid, Rem. Am. 322, haec odio venit maxima causa meo: *Deus venire*, Verg. Geo. 1-29, an deus immensi venias maris: *Medicina venire*, Ovid, Trist. 4-10-18, tu medicina

veniis: *Praeceptor Veneris*, Ovid. Ars Am. 2-161, non ego divitibus venio praeceptor amandi: *Proditor Veneris*, Ovid, Am. 2-8-24, quod si Stulta negas, index ante acta fatetur sit veniam cum neque proditor ipse meae, and tells the expression.

The above examples are taken from the poets where the sphere is much more extended than in prose.

In prose I find such expressions as *Adiutor veneris*, Cic. De Nat. Deo. 1-17, sed tibi hic veniet adiutor: *Delator veneris*, Sen. Dial. 4-7-3, cum delator venit eius criminis, minus manifestus reus est: *Vitium Veneris*, Sen. Dial. 4-13-3, quae statim venerunt vitia.

The above examples are sufficient to show that such expressions are found scattered throughout the literature both in poetry and in prose, though prose has a much smaller

number of instances.

This usage is common to all poetry, but mostly the cases are unique, so also in prose.

(2) Adjectives.

Venire is used with adjectives in the predicative sense, where venire approaches more or less nearly the simple copula.

Here, as with nouns, examples are found scattered throughout the entire literature, both in poetry and in prose.

Poetry, however, furnishes the majority of examples. In prose there is a sufficient number, at all events, to warrant the remark just made.

Some of the cases, as stated above, are very doubtful; in fact venire is almost if not literal. Others, however, are sufficiently clear to warrant citation here. Such are: Dignus venire, Juv. Sat. 7-29, and

dignus venias tardius (cf. Müller's note (Friedlaender's edit.)): Expectatus venire, Plaut. Most. 441, credo expectatus veniam familiaribus, etc, etc.

In prose I find such expressions as Advocatus venire, Cic. Caecil. 4-10, illi ne advocatus quidem venit umquam: Primus venire, Cic. Ad Fam. 3-6-1, ut in succedendo primum venirem, and like phrases.

In prose the matter of deportment plays a rôle. Several phrases occur here in the legal sense, such as Advocatus venire, Cic. Caecil. 4-10: [illegible].

(2) Adjectives of comp. degree.

The examples collected here are much clearer than with adjectives.

Here venire approaches more or less nearly sum. cf. such phrases as Expectatus venire, Plaut. Most. 442-3, nimio edepol ille potuit expectatior venire: Maior venire, Ovid, Ex

Pont. 4-16-3, famaque post cineres maior venit, and the title.

This construction is also found in prose. cf. 'gratior venire', Cic. Phil. 2-2-4, cum multo nobis omnibus veniret gratior: ornatior venire, Cic. in Verr. 3-80-186, sed ornatiores tuo iudicio ad testimonia dicenda venerunt. Here, too, I find certain legal phrases, such as, ornatior venire, Cic. in Verr. 3-80-186: paratior venire, Cic. in Verr. 2-32.

In poetry the sphere extends throughout the literature; examples, however, are not very abundant, and in most cases they are unique.

The same rule holds good in prose: the number of instances, however, is smaller.

(2) Adverbs.

Here venire appears to approach fieri in meaning.

This usage is rare. In poetry there are but three cases:- Gravius venire, Ovid Her. 4-19: Satis venire, Verg. Aen. 7-470: Vilius venire, Plaut. Curc. 243.

There are four cases in prose. e.g. Carius venire, Varro, R.R. 3-16-23: Diligentius venire, Cic. Pro Rosc. Am. 26-72: Gratius venire, Sen. De Ben. 1-7-2: Impensissime venire, Plin. Epist. 5-9(21)-6.

(d) Perf. pas. participles.

This construction is found both in poetry and in prose. The sphere, however, in poetry is much more extended.

Here venire approaches more or less nearly the simple copula. cf. Prop. 4-7-30, ista per humanas mors venit acta manus, where acta venit = agitur.

Expressions similar to this are found scattered throughout the range of poetry.

as with adjectives they are, for the most part, unique.

Some examples here are doubtful and hardly warrant citation, others, however, are clear. cf. such expressions as Adesus venire, Mart. 13-84-1, hic scarus, aequoris qui venit adesus ab undis: captus venire, Mart. 4-66-7, captus flumineo venit de gurgite piscis: delapsus venire, Symposius (Baehrens, P.L.M. IV), Pluvia, 40, Ex alto venio longa delapsa ruina: porrectus venire, Priscianus (Baehrens, P.L.M. V) 2-381, et venit reliquis tota porrectus ad auras, and the like.

In prose cases are more rare.

cf. such phrases as circumfusus venire, Liv. 2-22-6, magna circumfusa multitudo venit: compulsus venire, Liv. Per. Mac. 2-3, qui tunc compulsi venerant;

remark: conductus venire, Am. de Mun. 4-25-3, ne ad eas honestas conducta veniat: volgatus venire, Tur. 9-2-4, cum in rumore ante de industria volgatus venerat ad Romanos, and the like.

Such expressions are found throughout the Gregory prose; examples for the most part are unique.

(e) Present participles.

Venire occurs with present participles, where the simple verb could very often be used.

This is a redundancy common to Greek, and was in all probability borrowed from that tongue by the Romans.

In Greek this expression is common in both poetry and prose. cf. Eurip. Or. 1624: Pind. N. 7: Herod. 1-122: Plat. Phaed. 100B. etc. cf. Kühner-Blass, Griech. [illegible]

II - 622h.

In Latin cases are rare. There are but seven examples: six in poetry, and one in prose. In poetry I find such expressions as Consultum venire, Lucret. 6-382: Expletum venire, Prop. 4-5-27: Fugiens venire, Verg. Culex 111: Desecturum venire, C. Lucil. (Baehrens, P.L.M. VI) Sat. 29-651: Volantes venire, Lucret. 6-742: & 33.

In prose there is but one case, e.g. Sall. B. Iug. 22-1, legati in Africam maturantes veniunt.

(f) Periphrasis.

Here venire has little if any more force than the simple copula.

This construction is very nearly equivalent to the ordinary Latin passive.

cf. Stolz-Schmalz, O.L. § 166-2, Den Passivein und sprachlichen [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

gebrauchte Verba konstruiert, so bei Plaut. venio, vgl. Mil. 891, quom venit voti faciundum utrumque.

Such a construction in Latin is poetical: there is but one case in prose. e.g. Sen. Dial. 2-19-2, ex quo solo sibi gaudenda veniunt. Even in poetry this usage is rare; but eight cases are found.

cf. Dolendus venit, Ovid Her. 5-8: Faciundus venit, Plaut. Mil. Glor. 889: 891: Gestandus venit, Sen. Thyest. 7: Tractandus venit, Ovid Am. 1-10-30: Vendendus venit, Ovid, Fast. 3-794: Vigilandus venit, Tib. 1-4-76: Propert. 4-15-2 (cf. Rothstein's note)

(g) Fut. participles.

This construction is very rare.

I find but four cases; two in poetry, and two in prose.

Vergil furnishes both examples in poetry.

cf. Geo. 2-58, Tarda venit seris factura nepotibus umbram: 11-331, nam venio montibus.

Both cases are doubtful, as the part. may be used here to express purpose.

For prose, cf. Liv. 34-54, nec enim ulli sum adulatores venire: Sen. De Ben. 1-11-5, e am altera ex abundanti veniunt delectatura factura.

See my remarks on poetry.

II. Venire with inanimate subject thereby personified.

(a) Pres. and fut. participles.

(1) Pres. participles.

Here the present participle is used attributively. cf. Schmalz, L.G. §176.

Schmalz says that this use is found in der ganzen Latinität. Upon examining my material for venire, however, I find that this usage is rare.

There are but five cases: four in poetry

and one in prose.

For poetry, cf. Verg. Aen. 6-889, famae venientis: Ovid, Met. 7-605, venientia fata: Lucan 7-212, venientia fata: Stat. Theb. 12-74, venientia gaudia.

For prose, cf. Sen. Nat. Quaest. 7-30-5, venientis aevi.

The idea of futurity can be noticed in each and every one of these cases. The time, however, is nearer the present than with fut. participles.

For this construction in Gell., cf. Kühner-Blass, l.c. II-623.

(3) Fut. participles.

Here again I find the attributive use. cf. Stolz-Schmalz, o.c. § 176.

This construction is found both in poetry and in prose, though the range in prose is much narrower.

Examples of this usage are found scattered throughout the sphere of poetry, but in most cases the instances are unique.

cf. such expressions as Dierum venturum, Verg. Aen. 3-627: Bellum Venturum, Verg. Aen. 3-458: 9-643: Fames Ventura, Lucan 5-482: Fatum Venturum, Ovid, Met. 15-557 etc.: Hiems Ventura, Verg. Geo. 3-156, etc.: Mors Ventura, Lucan 7-132: Senecta Ventura, Prop. 5-11-93: Prescia Venturi, Ovid Met. 9-418: Verg. Aen. 6-66, etc, etc.

Venturum here is almost if not equal to futurum. cf. Schmalz, L.G.

For prose, Cicero, Seneca, and Pliny furnish the examples.

cf. Bonum Venturum, Cic. Tusc. 4-7-14: Malum Venturum, Sen. Dial. 1-4-7: Epist. 2-1(131)-8: Ventura, Plin. N.H. 2-53(54)-141, profecit scientia ut ventura alia finit

die praesenti: Venturo, Sen. Epist. 20-7 (124)-17, praeterito, praesenti, venturo, etc., etc.

(f) Other parts of venire.

There are a number of instances where a noun + venire + dat. is used of personifying the subject.

Instances are found both in poetry and in prose, though the range in prose is very limited.

Here venire + noun is, in almost every case, equivalent to the simple verb.

cf. Sil. Ital. 17-47, finem venire = finire.

For a few examples, cf. Ovid, Ars Am. 2-118, et tibi iam venient cani, formose, capilli, Iam venient rugae: Hor. A. P. 407, sic honor et nomen divinis vatibus atque carminibus venit: Ovid, Trist. 5-12-17, ut veniant (sc. tibi) patriae, veniant oblivia nostri. cf. Ex Pont. 2-4-29: 2-11-5: Sil. Ital. 5-450: Plaut. Stich.

475, quando usus venit, fuit, cf. Poen. 727: Epid. 535: Terent. Heaut. 555, etc: Ovid, Met. 629, etc, etc.

For instances in prose, cf. Quint. Decl. 269, tunc tibi venire fiduciam neganti: Liv. 2-45-10, tuumque venire Romano imperio: Cato Agr. Cult. 4-1, si quid bona salute usus venerit, cf. Gell. 2-23-45: 3-7-15, etc.

This usage is in the main poetical: the examples found in the prose writers were in all probability borrowed from the poets. In the case of usus venire; this was a stock phrase, it seems to me, and as such could naturally appear both in poetry and in prose. So it can be seen from a review of the entire subject, that these figurative usages seem, on the whole, to be departmental. There seems to be no general growth either in one way or the other so far as classic

Latinity is concerned.

Certain stock expressions were employed by the early writers and these were taken up and carried on together with new coinages throughout classic Latinity.

Judging from the frequency of such usages in Romance, it is clearly evident that these figurative uses must have grown in Late Latin to a considerable extent. This period, however, still remains to be covered.

Vita.

I was born at Charleston, South Carolina, on November 15th, 1877, and lived there until September, 1885, when my parents moved to Summerville. Here I obtained a common school education, until I entered the Charleston High School, October, 1892, and completed my course there in June, 1896. In October, 1896, I entered the Freshman class at the College of Charleston, where I took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1900. I then went to Baltimore where I attended the Johns Hopkins University for four years, studying under Prof. Kirby Flower Smith, Prof. Maurice Bloomfield, and Prof. Basil Lanneau Gildersleeve. I held the University Scholarship in Latin for the terms 1901-2:1903-4.

I wish to express my gratitude first to Prof. Kirby Flower Smith, who has been my faithful guide and director, and who has been very kind in giving me much necessary assistance on my dissertation.

Then I wish to thank Dr. H. L. Wilson for his kindly help throughout my attendance at the Johns Hopkins University.

James Rowland [illegible]